The Bombay Gazette

No. 7,300.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872. Subscription

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 3 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

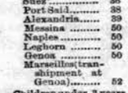
Domestic Occurrences: Page—Repeat 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, 2,180 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain C. ASGOUS, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

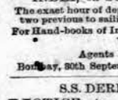
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,694 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. MURRAY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 10th July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,400 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto, 2nd ,,	,, 300
To SUEZ 1st ,,	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passe ger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

Their regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 5th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£50	£35	£20	Leaving Without Wines.
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

S.S. DERBY, FROM LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our inspection and countersignature, at 1 to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Newman.

28th June 1872.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers at every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period they may require or need on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, accordind to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, in Framjee Cowasjee's Press.

On account of the underwriters.

G N D—48 Bales Damaged Cotton.

31 Borsa ,, ditto

A quantity of Burdan and Iron Hoops of 125 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DURING my ABSENCE from BOMBAY Mr. W. J. BEST will conduct my business.

A. MORRISON,

Exchange Broker.

1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—Mr. MAX BRESLAUER has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM, and from THIS DATE our BUSINESS will be carried on under the STYLE of SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

SOUNDY & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM RAMSDEN PRICE in our Firm CEASED on the 3rd JUNE, and the business will from THIS DATE be conducted under the Style and Name of ANTROBUS & Co.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

TO THE GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY POLICE FORCE.

A TRIAL WILL SUFFICE!!!

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an EXPERIENCED, SOBER, HONEST HAND as "DETECTIVE" in the PRESIDENCY FORCE, or any of the most atrocious MOFUSSIL STATIONS (the Penal Settlement of the "Andamans" not excepted); travelled through the whole of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies, South America, and Africa. Well up in (Colloquial) Hindustani and Tamil, and the general management and handling of Indians ever so extensive, but no pretension to passing the prescribed Indian Examination of M. A's or B. A.'s, of sound common sense (one of the old school), strong nerve, and not in the least afraid of hard work, sweat or weasel, when required. Combined with a kind temperament in distress and calm judgment, and if he may use it—the spirit of a lion not to be roused by the teasing of an insect—the most essential quality of all for the capacity.

Address "E. R. U." care of the Superintendent Sailors' Home, will be promptly attended to.

FOR SALE, MEDOC CLARET at Rs. 12 per dozen.—Apply to

PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH JUNE 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	.....	176,618 6 0
Rates	17,34,445	736357 5 2	26,707 5 10	763,064 11 0
Duties—Town	5,93,000	263952 5 6	6,450 5 0	269,503 10 6
Do. Tobacco	1,42,000	73,711 15 6	2,400 0 0	76,111 15 6
Do. Liquor	1,25,139	37,388 0 0	32 8 0	37,390 8 0
Conveyances Lic	10,788	4,997 10 0	.....	4,997 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,051	108225 12 0	5,056 12 6	113,280 8 6
Market Fees	2,11,574	97,695 6 4	12,893 10 0	110,588 16 4
Halalcore Cess	2 26,850	100711 14 11	7,403 9 0	102,615 7 11
Health Dept.	1,2,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,0 0 0 0
Workshops	3,500	56,543 7 6	416 0 0	56,959 7 6
Debt	15,00,000	1500000 0 0	.....	15000 0 0 0
Deposits	.....	119518 2 7	29,380 0 11	148,878 3 6
Advances	1,20,000	40,180 7 11	5,220 13 1	56,001 4 7
Miscel.—Fines	13,000	4,635 15 4	319 0 0	4,954 15 4
Do. Receipts	9,748	12,534 13 8	57 8 0	12,592 5 8
Do. Sales	55,171	19,678 15 10	793 7 0	20,472 6 10
Do. Savings	2,148	2,158 13 2	7 12 9	2,166 9 11
Last Yr's Assets	.....	9,923 6 11	.....	9,923 6 11
Total Rs.	49,02,174	3240652 7 0	1025551 12 9	3316208 3 9
			Grand Total Rs.	3493226 9 9

Disbursements.								
Superintendence	1,23,403	58,307	2	7	257 6 8	58,654	8	7
Assessment	50,623	24,910	8	11	.....	24,910	8	11
Collection Dept.	84,188	37,648	15	3	2,895 11 10	39,344	11	1
Police Account	3,76,462	173276	6	8*	207 4 2	173,093	2	6
Health Dept.	8,88,333	361724	1	3	4,089 9 7	365,814	10	10
Public Works—								
Establishment	75,072	31,929	14	4	89 3 1	31,956	1	5
Lighting ,,	2,56,646	128814	14	8	.....	128,886	14	2
Watering ,,	1,19,941	77,970	9	7	701 13 1	78,672	6	8
Repairs, Roads	2,41,339	132144	1	3	9,025 4 6	141,839	5	9
Do. Buildings	3,393	175	7	6	.....	175	7	6
Impt. of Streets	50,000	256	3	7	.....	256	3	7
Water Works	70,254	31,549	6	2	1,054 3 3	32,603	9	5
Drainage ,,	2,83,547	16,991	12	3	42 11 6	17,034	7	9
Vic. Gardens ,,	3,000	.....			.....	.....		
Workshops ,,	.....	40,052	14	2	458 14 11	40,511	13	1
Debt	6,73,714	3-8-3	324662	2	6 550 0 0	3,24,012	2	6
Education	10,000	3,195	11	1*	652 14 11	3,848	10	9
Deposits	.....	61,470	7	3	4,085 6 8	65,555	13	11
Advances	20,000	27,345	4	5	6,015 9 11	33,360	14	4
Plant & Stores	.....	12	6	11	.....	12	6	11
Miscellaneous	16,221	20,706	8	2	.....	20,706	8	2
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1573287	5	7	34,570 0 11	1608157	6	6
Total Rs. 33	45156-0-8	3171341	4	4	65,742 10 0	3,3140083	14	4
Balance on 29th June 1872						253,142	11	5
Grand Total Rs.						3493 26	9	9

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

USEFUL AND POPULAR BOOKS.

Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	Rs.	1 8
———Mother	...	1 8
Bull's Hints to Mothers	...	3 4
Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery	...	8 0
Ryve's Veterinarian's Aide Memoire	...	8 8
Every Man's Own Lawyer	...	4 4
Carlyle's French Revolution, 3 vols	...	3 12
The Magician's Own Book	...	3 0
Routledge's Modern Speaker and Reciter	...	2 4
Tom Cringle's Log	...	1 8
The Merry Circle—Games and Amusements	...	3 0
Beeton's Medical Dictionary	...	1 4
Murray's History of British India	...	4 4
Tim Daly's Mess Stories	...	2 0
Lever's Ind	...	2 0
Roberts on Bill iards	...	3 12
Dufton on Billiards	...	6 12
The Griffin's Aide-de-Camp (on Horses)	...	12 8
Capt. Baker's Day and the Hour	...	3 0
Happy Thought Hall, by J. C. Burnand	...	3 4
Wild Men and Wild Beasts, Col. Gordon Cumming ...	...	7 8
———ditto, illustrations by Colonel Baigrie	...	15 0
Cumming's Lion Hunting in South Africa	...	3 12
The Handy Horse Book	...	3 0
Fitzwygram on Horses and Stables	...	9 8
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor	...	14 0
Our Domesticated Dogs, by Magenta	...	1 8
Folle Farine, by Ouida	...	3 4
Lever's Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly	...	3 4
Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads	...	5 8
Guillemein's The Heavens	...	6 12
Ingoldsby Legends	...	3 4
———Cheaper edition	...	1 8
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French	...	4 4
Hall's Sketches of Irish Character	...	4 12
Stonehenge on the Dog	...	6 12
Comic History of England	...	7 8
———Rome	...	5 12
Darwin's Origin of Species	...	4 12
———Descent of Man	...	15 0
Mill's Political Economy	...	3 4
Artemus Ward's Lecture	...	3 12
Maine's Village Communities	...	5 12
Macaulay's Essays	...	3 12
Colman's Road Grins and other Humorous Works ...	...	4 12
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	...	3 12
Carlyle's Manual of Freemasonry	...	2 4
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry	...	3 4
Galton's Art of Travel	...	4 12
Taylor's Student's Manual of History of India ...	...	4 12
Shakespeare—Globe edition	...	2 4
Statesman's Year Book, 1872	...	6 12
Rabelais' Works, 2 vols	...	4 8
Boccaccio's Decameron	...	2 4
The Heptameron	...	2 4
Madame Goubard's Pillow Lace Book	...	2 4
Burton's City of the Saints	...	7 8
Eastwood, by Norman Macleod	...	3 12
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, half-calf	...	14 0
Firminger's Manual of Gardening, India	...	15 0
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening	...	13 4
Piper's Profitable and Ornamental Poultry	...	2 4
Beeton's How to Manage House, Servants and Children	...	4 12
Rubattino's Old St. Paul's, illustrated	...	3 12
——— Miser's Daughter ditto	...	3 12
——— Lancashire Witches ditto	...	3 12
——— Windsor Castle ditto	...	3 12
Trollope's Phineas Finn ditto	...	3 12
Lever's Jack Hinton ditto	...	3 12
———Tom Burke ditto	...	3 12
Fank Fairlegh ditto	...	3 12
Thackeray's Virginians	...	3 4
———Adventures of Philip	...	3 4
Dicken's Pickwick Papers	...	2 4
Kingsley's Westward Ho!	...	3 12
———Water Babies	...	3 12
Buckle's History of Civilization	...	15 0
Chesney's Indian Polity	...	13 0
Fielding's Works, complete	...	3 12
Butler's Hudibras, 2 volumes	...	6 8
Bohn's Hand-book of Games	...	3 4
Staunton's Chess-players' Hand-Book	...	3 4
Father Prout's Reliques, illustrated by Maclise ...	...	4 12
Marryott's Masterman Ready	...	3 4
Addison's Works, complete 6 volumes	...	13 4
Humbolt it's Cosmos, 5 volumes	...	12 4
Tennyson's In Memoriam	...	3 12
———Maud	...	3 4
———Enoch Arden	...	3 12
———Poems	...	5 12
———Holy Grail	...	4 8
Hood's Poems	...	2 4
Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics	...	3 0
Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry	...	2 4
Figuier's Mamalia, 206 engravings	...	10 0
Pavel with Gold, by A. Mayhew	...	3 12
The Halveys, by H. Kingsley	...	3 12
The Grey Woman, by Mrs. Gaskell	...	2 4
Crawford ditto	...	2 4
Brown, Jones, and Robinson, by A. Trollope	...	2 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

THE COMMITTEE of SHAREHOLDERS beg to call a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUNDS placed in their hands on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock precisely, at Dean's Bank, for the purpose of RECEIVING the FINAL ACCOUNTS of those Funds and considering what should be done with the money lying at the National Bank to the credit of the Committee's Account.

26th June 1872.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, of superior quality.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON"	muster, box of 250	3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH"	do. ,, ,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE"	do. ,, 100	1 6	1 8
Do.	do. ,, 250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, HIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whom cultural and religious training her entire attention is given. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Lecturers.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL

ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*,

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their vight may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & CO., LIMITED,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	.....	from £5 0 to £50.
,,	Earrings	,, £1 10 to £10.
,,	Lockets	,, £1 10 to £20.
,,	Suites	,, £10 10 to £50.
,,	Chains	Per Ounce ,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	.....	from £10 to £100.
,,	Earrings	,, £5 to £50.
,,	Lockets	,, £5 to £100.
,,	Rings	,, £5 to £500.
,,	Suites	,, £50 to £500.

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornamants of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, or reference to London Agents.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED.)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE, ALE, Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

BREWERIES: EDINBURGH.

LONDON OFFICES: BELVIDERE ROAD, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA.

A SMALL Consignment of the above just received ex XANTHO. A fine sound Wine, three years old. Price Rs. 26, Cash.

CHAMPAGNE.

Heidsieck's very superior dry MONOPOLE,

Cases of 1 Doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 42

Do. 2 ,, Pints ..... ,, 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts. 15 0	17 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts. 21 0	24 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts. 25 0	28 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts. 27 0	30 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts. 35 0	40 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0 22 8
Do. superior old		27 0 30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands; of select vintages: in stock.*

Moselles.

WINNINGEN	Qts. 20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts. 10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts. 32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts. 18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED PARSEE SALESMAN, well connected, is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT with a MERCANTILE FIRM. His services may be had in the Timber Business or in the Indent and Consignment Departments. References unexceptionable. Address "S," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A CIVIL ENGINEER, who has had six years experience in England and six years in Bengal and the Punjaub on Railway, Survey, and other Works, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Copies of testimonials will be forwarded on application to

THEODOLITE,

Mudhobani, Tirhoot.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—MR. F. B. SEMPLE has THIS DAY become a PARTNER in our FIRM.

RIMMER, WILSON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY authorized MR. OTTO FIEDLER to SIGN on OUR PER PROCURATION.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. Dedhadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1872.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

OFFICE—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT, (Near the Agra Bank, Limited,)

BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chance of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave

...to Bombay ... Nothing doing.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Calcutta, June 4.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Arabia (s)	Cabourn	Gynos, &c.
	Geelong (s)	Babot	China, &c.

The ship Sansparell, to Narakel, was entered out for loading

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

...mah (s)	...	Calcutta.
...ental (s)	...	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1st JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

...(s), 20 cases dates, Bhoymceya Hoptoola; 10 cases ..., Sunsoodeem Cassumjee; 2 cases cotton umbrellas, ...dally Jewakhan.
...ases yellow metal sheets, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; ...es glassware, Abdoolally Khoroolabhoy; 10 hhds ...ne, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.; 5 cases hardware, and 5 ... glassware, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Haidee, 12,000 fire tricks, Eduljee Sorabjee.
City of Canton, 5 casks paint, Henry Rogers.
Dumbaile Castle, 39 cases brandy, King, King & Co.; 25 drums turpentine and 5 casks pomice stones W. F. Soares.
Khorosan, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 5 cases glassware, Muncherjee Writer.
Coupatrick, 100 barrels cements, Eduljee Adomjee: 80 cases oil-mamstores, Abdool Currem Hyderbhoy.
Xantho (s), 7 cases wine, King, King & Co.; 4 cases piano, Soundy, Breslauce & Co.; 5 cases preserved provision, King, King & Co.; 7 packages medicine, A. K. Lookmanjee & Co.; 1 case glassware, H. Rogers.
Atalanta (s), 6 quarter casks, portwine, Cursetjee Eduljee.
Yeddo (s), 4 cases oilmanstores, Eduljee Nusservanjee Colabawala & Co.
Arabia (s), 25 cases claret, Charles Zerrenner.

FROM BOSTON.

Notantum, 100 cases turpentine, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1st JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 22 bags senna leaves, Chutoorbhooz Dewjee; 20 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Sir John Mandeville, 150 bales cotton, Gella Lalljee; 2,600 bundles coir yarn, Chutoorbhoor Dewjee; 60 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Morning Light, 200 bales coir yarn, Hurkesowdass Davidass.
Xantho (s), 30 bales wool, Vizbooandass Amrodlall; 34 bags linseed, A. Toejee & Co.; 50 bales wool, Narsonjee Mooljee; 100 bales hides, C. Nanjee and P. Nuthoo; 19 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 50 bales wool, Jetha Purastom; 44 bundles hides, Bapoomeeya Dossa Mamod.
A'al-anta (s), 85 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 66 bales wool, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 85 bales rags, 170 bales cotton, 57 bales goat hair, 155 bundles hemp rope, and 41 bales hemp, Anundjee Heerjee; 20 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Varria; 50 bales wool, Narrondass Runsordass; 35 bales goat hair, Morarjee Vullubdass & Co.; 46 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.
Livorno (s), 100 bales coir yarn, and 10 bales cotton, Hurkessowdass Davecdass; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 40 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 157 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 42 bales skins, Fukeer Mahomed & Co.; 40 bales skins, Mona Moydin, Syed Moydin & Co.; 54 bundles hides, Ladhabhoy Khakey; 20 bales hides, Moola Trebjee Cumbhoy; 8 bales skins, and 7 bales hides, Chaund Mahomadally Azmod Moydin & Co.; 7 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 64 packges gum, Jewanram Jojodia; 3 cases gum, Allana Munjee; 12 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Allaibhoy; 105 packages coffee, R. L. Southern & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 1 box silk, Hajee Essack Ellias; 8 bundles sandal-wood, Behrend Brothers.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS. Rs. A. P.

1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.	4	8 0
1,500	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	5	0 0
1,000	,, White Jac. No. 15	40 ,, 20 ,,	2	8 0
200	,, ,, Nain. No. 1,000	40 ,, 20 ,,	3	15 0
200	,, ,, ,, No. 2,000	40 ,, 20 ,,	4	3 0
200	,, ,, ,, No. 3,000	40 ,, 20 ,,	4	7 0
100	,, ,, Mulls	40 ,, 20 ,,	3	4 6

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 1.

Wyllie, Lieutenant, Bengal Commissariat Dept., to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.
Edes, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to appear before a medical board, from Jubbulpore.
Heyland, Captain, 1st Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 1.

Lucas, Lieutenant, 1st Sind Horse, on leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 20th June 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—
1st Lt. Cav.—Capt. Heyland, for 16 days, from the 29th inst., on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 20th June 1872.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 483 of the 25th instant, Brig.-Genl. Schneider, C. B., is posted to Aden.
Brigr.-Genl. Beale is transferred to Deesa, and will travl on duty at the public expense.
The following arrangements are confirmed:—
9th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Morse, Qr Mr., performed the duties of Adjt. in addition to his own from the 12th March to the 20th April 1872.
Capt. Morse to officiate as Adjt., and Capt. Coles as Qr. Mr., in addition to his own duties, from the 21st April 1872, vice Capt. Birch.
This cancels the regimental orders, 9th N. I. confirmed in G. O. C. Nos. 266 and 301, dated respectively the 23rd March and 4th May last.
11th Regt. N. I.—Major Boyd officiated as Comdt., Major Bohanan as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt. Hume as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 17th to the 23rd June 1872, during the absence of Lt. Col. Thatcher, on duty.
14th Regt. N. I.—Major Preston officiated as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt. Blew as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 17th to the 25th June 1872.
18th Regt. N.I.—Maj.r Smith officiated as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Captain Eden as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 9th to 14th June 1872.
The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—
83rd Foot.—Sub-Lt. P. A. Buckland, from 25th June to 31st July 1872, in extension, on appointment.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	July 5	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Aug. 12	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	July 27	3 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 5	3-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kumras, Ecutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum, and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratta Country, and Madras Presidency at 6-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, on full dress duty at Apollo Bunder. Post-ge on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 1 anna, 1 tolah 1 anna 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1-8, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

LIQUIDATION.

...n. P				
.....			Bank of Bombay	8
.....			Do. China	1
.....	250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½ May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Is. 11d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	Is. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	Is. 11½d. to 7/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight	100 3/16d. to 100.
Do. ...	30 days' sight...	100
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	99½
China ...	At sight	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight...	99½
Ceylon ...	30 Do. do. ...	225 to 226 nom.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

... ...	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
... ...	10-12
... ...	220
... ...	222
... ...	221½
... ...	107
Gold leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-11½ to 16-4
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13 6/8 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¾ 112 3/8
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ...	104¾ 104 3/8
Four per cent	101 to 101¼
Four-& half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	100½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1864-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103¼
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan four per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	90¼ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90¼ to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 547) per Bond. 92	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 29th June compared with the statement issued on 22nd June:—

	22nd June.	29th June.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital:—		
50,000 Shares		
Rs. 100 each, fully paid ... ... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,,	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	473,71,103	471,31,741
Do. do. do. at Branches.	28,48,923	29,66,730
Other Deposits	177,21,287	155,37,568
Post-Bills	33,237	30,389
Cash Credits, undrawn	8,81,729	9,53,371
Rs.	753,94,182	731,65,800
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	82,59,457	92,92,130
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Mercantile	55,54,756	51,74,796
Loans, on Security of do. do.	21,04,489	14,12,196
Current Accounts overdrawn ...	4,64	12,978
Bills Discounted	117,93,990	111,08,408
Stamps	6,810	6,588
Deposit Stock ... ... Rs. 4,93,313		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 55,000	4,38,313	4,38,313
Bullion	21,38,989	21,79,357
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	12,30,482	12,94,701
Cash and Currency Notes	438,03,382	422,41,173
Rs.	753,94,182	731,65,800

CALCUTTA.—27TH JUNE.

The following transactions were reported:—
In Government Securities—
4 per cents. Government Paper of 1872 at Rs. 104-4 to 104-8.
In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,450.
National Bank shares at Rs. 115 and 116 for cash, and a time-bargain contract at Rs. 618, delivery in one month.
Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 197½.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—1st JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st July, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hour 15 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 1st July, 11-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 29th June, 2-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 18 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 30th June, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 1st July, 5-15 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. 29th June to 8 P.M. of the 1st July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 28	0 18
,, Chile	7 7	6 46
,, Kurrachee	0 35	0 7
,, Madras	4 10	0 32

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 1st June, 2-35 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 28th June, 7 P.M. Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 1st July, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·90, rainfall 37 cents.
TUTICORIN, 1st July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 94, barometer 29·785.
CARWAR, 1st July, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·94, rainfall 44 cents.
VINGORLA, 1st July, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 44 cents.
MANGALORE, 1-4 July, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 13 cents.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872.

Has the great firm of W. Nicol and Co. *no* friends left in Bombay, that Mr. M'Ilwraith is allowed to go on writing letters to the newspapers about the Carwar Company's railway? One can imagine the disgust with which the judicious head of the firm, "my senior partner, "Mr. Fleming," will read a letter so damaging to the reputation of the firm for common sense and good taste as that which we copy this morning from yesterday's *Times of India*. Mr. M'Ilwraith seems to think he has not yet punished us sufficiently for our audacity in setting up the public interest against the interest of his firm; for, after having taken away business worth Rs. 350 a month without producing the desired effect, he now proceeds to filch from us our good name. We said on Saturday that we thought the Government of India had already done enough for the export trade in cotton, and that it ought now to do something for the internal trade of the country. This declaration "astonishes" Mr. M'Ilwraith "more than" he "can express, coming from the pen of the late acting "editor of the *Manchester Guardian*," and he asks the question, "I wonder if Mr. Maclean, "sitting in the editorial chair of the *Manchester "Guardian*, would have had the courage "to put that sentence into the leading co-"lumns of that widely-read newspaper?" As Mr. M'Ilwraith takes an interest in the matter, we would recommend him, when next he visits Manchester, to go to the *Guardian* office and find out if there is anybody there at all inclined to reproach Mr. Maclean with not having "the "courage of his opinions." Mr. Maclean himself has always hitherto been under the impression that his fault lay the other way. Certainly, whether in the *Manchester Guardian* or in any other English paper, he has never written a line of late years in favour of the interference of Government to *exploiter* the resources of India for the benefit of Lancashire millowners. He long ago came to the conclusion that this special mode of civilizing India had been overdone, and that one of the chief dangers to which this country is exposed is the exercise of the influence of a wealthy class or of individual capitalists at the India Office to persuade the Government of India to spend more money in furthering the development of some special branch of industry or agriculture. In the press, at public meetings, and in conversation, Mr. Maclean has never hesitated to state this opinion; and he helped, as well as he could, at home to get Sir S. Fitzgerald's Cotton Frauds Bill negatived, and to combat the belief that it is the real interest of Manchester to force India to care solely or even mainly for the cotton trade. If he had occasion to write in the *Guardian* on the subject, he must have written in this spirit; but, as a matter of fact, it was only once or twice while he was in Manchester in 1870 that Indian affairs were discussed in the paper. Once, when Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee came down to ask the Chamber of Commerce to denounce the Indian Income Tax, the Committee of the Chamber invited Mr. Maclean to attend and speak to the question; and he did so, and the Chamber passed a resolution in accordance with his views. The *Guardian* published a short article, on that occasion, applauding the action of the Chamber; and Mr. Maclean believes this is the only opportunity he had of airing his Indian knowledge at Manchester. But stop; he was requested once again to write something about Indian Finance. A correspondent of great mercantile experience, a partner in a house of high standing in London and Bombay, wrote to him from London suggesting that, as money was cheap at the time, it would be a good thing to urge on the Indian Government the advantage of raising a loan of many millions in a lump at low interest, instead of borrowing small sums from time to time without regard to the state of the money market. "I have written," said the correspondent, "to some members of the Council of India, pointing out the advantages of such a loan [illegible] to wisely to stick to his piece-goods, [illegible]gh, to judge by the way in which the India Office last year borrowed capital that was not wanted, his financial policy would seem to have been adopted by the Secretary of State.

We shall not weary the patience of our readers by repeating at any length, in answer to Mr. M'Ilwraith, our arguments against the construction of the Carwar line. Our end has been gained now that public attention has been called to the real character of the scheme in which Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. take a tender and touching interest, for we, like Mr. M'Ilwraith, are only anxious that the merits of the line should be fully and fairly discussed. No doubt, this work will be done by the Chamber of Commerce without reference to the question of "jobbery," which no merchant of Bombay could very well touch upon without exposing himself to the charge of being jealous of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. The members of the Chamber will be able to deal exhaustively with Mr. M'Ilwraith's arguments about the peculiar advantages of the port of Carwar to the cotton trade, and to say whether he is right in thinking that a direct line of steamers is ever likely to run between Carwar and Liverpool without calling at Bombay. But they will also, we hope, show that, as residents in India, they have some thought for the permanent welfare of the country as well as for the selfish interests of their own chief branch of trade. By all means, let Mr. M'Ilwraith attend the meeting, and take his share in the fair examination of the whole question in all its aspects. Nothing can be more desirable than that he should explain at the meeting some of the passages in what the *Times of India*, with a keenness of perception that we despair of attaining, calls the "plain statement" in the letter which we put before our readers this morning. We should like to be told why it will be more profitable to India to open out the one province of Dharwar than all the provinces of the Southern Mahratta Country. The following argument, too, is so profound, that we take the liberty of saying the most skilfully crammed Competition-Wallah who ever came to India would be puzzled to determine what it means:—"The "increased land "revenue—which the cultivators would "gladly submit to, if they were provided "with the means of despatching their produce "to market—together with the additional "salt revenue accruing from the repression of "smuggling, *not to speak of the increase of in-"come tax and of duties on imported goods*, which "a province saving fifteen lacs annually could "afford to pay, would, to a certainty, com-"terbalance any deficiency which could possi-"bly arise on the working of the State line. "*The taxpayer has, therefore, nothing to complain "of.*" All that we can make out from this perplexing utterance is that Mr. M'Ilwraith thinks it not unlikely there will be a deficiency on the working expenses of the railway, which deficiency must be made good by taxation; and yet he says, "the "taxpayer, *therefore*, has nothing to complain "of." If he means that the natural effect of constructing a railway through any district is to increase the quantity of cultivated land and the consumption of duty-paying goods, and thus indirectly to enrich the Treasury, that argument is no doubt true to a certain extent, though it is usual to expect a railway to pay its own working expenses; but is it not more applicable to the case of a line through the populous and fertile provinces of the Southern Mahratta Country, than to that of a line which will run for two-thirds of its length through an uninhabited country, covered for the most part with dense jungle?

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FEES.

Government Standards	Rs.	5 and 6	Rs. 8
1	3	7 and 8	10
2	4	Mu 6	10
3 and 4	6	Drawing	2

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School.

By Order of the Committee,

D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—June 30th, at Bamboorda, near Poona, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ALLEYNE—June 27th, at Belgaum, Robert Augustus, youngest son of Surgeon R. A. Alleyne, 12th Regiment N. I., aged two years and eleven months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BALCHER—June 27th, at Howrah, Calcutta, Ellen Clarissa, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Balcher, aged 7 months.
UPWARD—June 27th, at Hastings, Calcutta, George F. Upward, Esq., of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

HENRIETTABAD LETTERS.—No. IV.

HENRIETTABAD, 21st Sept. 186—

MY DEAR——, The station has been nearly driven out of its mind since I last wrote to you. The majority, *i.e.*, the men, have all been bewitched, and the rest, the women, have been more or less transformed by all kinds of evil passions—envy, jealousy, and hatred certainly—and some of us have condescended to the meanest depths of malice and uncharitableness. Like all other mischief a woman has been the cause of it, and a very charming woman too; and this is our special aggravation, that even those of us who hate her most cordially can't find any other adjective that half so well describes her. Do you remember the cruel sentence that Bertram (when he had been jilted by Miss Snow) said he should like to have passed upon all those lovely, heartless women who seem sent into the world merely to work woe by their beauty and despair by their cruelty? That they should be made to spend all their gracious youth in sitting as models to the best painters and sculptors, and that, when these had done the utmost that their art allowed, the luckless models should be put to death for the sake of the rest of the world. I can recollect how indignant I was with him, and how angry we used to be when his rage made him oblivious of our sex and of our feelings, and he called down curses upon the head of every pretty woman who had ever lived from Helen of Troy to Miss Snow in a manner really terrible to listen to! I think now that possibly he had more right on his side than I was disposed to allow then. But I am forgetting that all this time you don't know any of the details of our grievance. It is about three weeks since a lady came to pay a visit to Mrs. Queen. "A very charming woman" both the Colonel and Mrs. Queen said in telling us of the expected visitor; but as all their guests are very charming before they come, whatever they may be considered after they are gone, and as one or two women whom they have thus described have proved to be "Gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire" upon further acquaintance, we attached no importance to the phrase. Mrs. Millington, however, deserved all that they said in her praise, and proved to be one of the very charmingest women possible. I don't love her, I doubt if any woman really could do, but if I describe her at all it must seem as though I did. She is about three and twenty, of middle height and graceful slender figure, with the loveliest rounded arms you can imagine, and exquisite shoulders; and, as if that was not enough, a dainty head, poised on her neck with the grace of a flower upon its stem, crowned with heaps of nut-brown hair with a large natural ripple in it, and a fair face, rather pale, with dark blue eyes and black lashes, small white teeth, close and even as young peas in their shell, and a chin with a tender curved line drawn in its milky whiteness; and, above all, a fascination of manner such as no woman can describe and no man can withstand. She was married from Colonel Queen's four years ago when he was in Calcutta, and she has been to visit Mrs. Queen twice since that time. I wonder if she has made as lively an impression upon any other station as she has done upon Henriettabad. She arrived on Saturday, and I first saw her in church next morning, and, callingon Mrs. Queen the day after, learned, what the sapphire eyes with their jetty fringes told almost as clearly as the soft, caressing voice, that Mrs. Millington was Irish.

I am not going to give you details of what happened day by day, but of course every one began to ask every one else to dinner to meet the new arrival. Impromptu diversions of various kinds were got up, of which Mrs. Millington was the life and soul. In a week we were all wondering what we had done before she came, she seemed so thoroughly the centre from which all that was bright and pleasant radiated; and at the end of ten days all the men said they didn't know how they should exist when she was gone, and nearly all the women thought the time for her departure couldn't come too quickly. One day she and Mrs. Queen spent with me, a quiet little tiffin party, and to my intense amusement I had a succession of callers every minute of the two

woman and he [illegible] that he was very [illegible] do[illegible] I was con[illegible] confidential chat[illegible] a certain [illegible] has always had a very p[illegible]ht place, and he has showed me her portra[illegible]ch he wears in a locket on his watch chain, and I had always understood that he considered himself engaged to her. I let him run on as long as he pleased without interruption, and really he grew quite eloquent about his misery. When he stopped I lectured him for twenty minutes in the most approved British matron style, and talked good common sense in an unimpassioned voice, showing him prettyplainly how ridiculous the kind of thing he suggested was, and I ended by asking him what he thought Rosa would say to it all. His expression of woe would have been tragic if it hadn't been comic. "Don't be a goose" I said cheerfully at length, "but write a long letter to Rosa by next mail, and till her how nearly you have fallen in love—or, if you like, how completely you have been fascinated by a woman who is not to be compared to her in any way. By the time Rosa reads that confession you will have half forgotten the episode, and before you have her answer, you will be quite ready to forget it entirely." "I was going to write her quite another kind of letter," he answered ruefully. "Then you were going to do a very silly thing," I replied, and before he could say another word Colonel —— was announced, and Mr. Bart took his departure. As Colonel —— did little else than quote Mrs. Millington's pretty sayings, and rave about the "*Jenny say quaw*" of her manner, during the quarter of an hour that he remained with me, you will believe that I was a good deal weary of the subject before he had finished. Thank goodness, the syren goes away in two days.

You may observe that I have scarcely mentioned Harry in this letter. That is because I do not choose to say that he is numbered among her victims, and I cannot confidently assert that he is not included in the outer row of them. I have sometimes boasted that we had escaped the two great perils of Anglo-Indian life, since no one has quarrelled with my husband or made love to me! I think I may add a third escape, since Harry has not quite fallen in love with charming Mrs. Millington. H. B.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TAXATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 30TH JUNE.

The National Assembly have adopted the tax of three per cent. on incomes derived from all Government Securities except Rentes.

LONDON, 29TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 10¾d. to ¾d.
Oriental Bank Shares ..... £43-10.
Chartered ,, ... £17.
,, Mercantile ,, ... £27-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai ..... £45.
Total Coin in Bank of France ..... £29,562,500.
,, Notes ,, ,, ... £90,125,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 96½.
4½ ,, ditto ..... 99½.
5½ ,, ditto ..... 107¾.
Consols, 92½.
Arrival from Bombay—Sum Mendel.

THE new Liberal member for Aberdeen is Mr. J. Farley Leith, who was formerly Advocate General at Calcutta, and who has of late years had a large practice in Indian appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Two of the new member's sons, Mr. Percy Leith, of Messrs. Forbes & Co., and Mr. Tyrrell Leith, barrister-at-law, are well known residents of Bombay.

THE Madras Commander-in-Chief was to leave the Presidency for Bangalore on Saturday afternoon. The head-quarters will be established at Ootacamund to-morrow.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was yesterday issued announcing the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Rogers to the "permanent office" of Member of Council at this Presidency.

THE *Englishman* thinks it would be well to absorb Oudh into the North-Western Provinces, and then create a new Lieutenant Governorship, comprising Behar, Chota Nagpore, and the Benares division.

IN consequence of the transfer of work connected with the Atlas of India from the India Office to the Surveyor-General's Office in Calcutta, the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Surveyor-General, has sanctioned an increase of the establishment of the aforesaid officer, at a cost of Rs. 50,000 per annum.

THE project to form a Cavalry troop in connection with the Calcutta Volunteers is in fair way of accomplishment. At a meeting held in the Town Hall the other day there was a slight difference of opinion as to the equipment of the Mounted Corps, but when this matter comes to be discussed in Committee this difficulty will no doubt be satisfactorily got over.

It has been proposed that cord breeches, boots, regulation spurs, and blue uniform with white facings, should be the dress, with a helmet of the regulation pattern, and white stable jacket for the hot weather.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT G. C. WILMER, 66th Foot, is allowed leave for three months, on medical certificate.

ASSISTANT SURGEON K. J. PARR, 18th Brigade, R. A., is ordered to proceed to join his Battery at Belgaum.

CAPTAIN A. DE BRETT, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for two years, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT J. D. E. HUDDART, Royal Artillery, is allowed leave from the date of departure to England, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there.

We hope that there is no truth in the rumour that the Head Quarters of the 18th Brigade is to leave Kirkee. The Brigade returns to England in two years having already spent eight years in the unhealthy climate of Sind, and is surely entitled to some consideration.—*Deccan Herald.*

We have heard a rumour that the 103th Regt. 59th, 49th, and 68 h Regts., will stand fast this year,—that the 83rd Regiment will proceed to Sinde, relieving the 66th Regiment which will proceed to Belgaum thereby displacing the 2nd Queen's which will move into the Madras Presidency. The 15th Hussars will move from Mhow to Meerut in the Bengal presidency, and their place will be filled by the 3rd Hussars from Ahmednuggur. The 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles, will proceed to England on being relieved at Aden by the 105th Regiment from Bengal, and the 56th Regiment will furnish detachments to Bombay, Sattara and Asseerghur. These movements will leave a vacancy in Poona to be filled by one of the new regiments from England.—*Ibid.*

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER EXTENSIVE CASE OF FORGERY.

FORGERY seems to be at present in India a very popular instrument of scoundrelism. Not long ago we had to warn the public against the acceptance of Madras Rs. 1,000 notes, and we have now to send out a similar warning, but this time in regard to Bombay Rs. 1,000 notes. On Friday last three agents of a Poona firm came down to Bombay. In consequence of certain information which the police had obtained, a strict watch was put upon the movements of these three gentlemen, and a little plan was arranged for the discovery of the object of their visit to Bombay and for their punishment when that object (tolerably well known) was discovered. Inspector Colello was dressed as a Parsee gentleman, and he had as his attendants the well known detective Khan Bahadoor (constable) and Ahmed Ally (gharawallah.) The "Parsee gentleman" threw himself in the way of the agents, and bought of them Rs. 14,000; and they were considerably astonished when the Parsee then turned upon them, and was so base as not only to refuse payment for the notes, but to arrest the seller of them. Mr. Vincent, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, at once went to Poona, accompanied by Col. Henderson, and sought out the house of the firm whose agents were under arrest in Bombay; but the telegraph had been set to work, and when Mr. Vincent and the Colonel entered the house they found that Messrs So-and-So of the firm had got the hint and taken it, so that none of the plates off which the notes had been taken could be found. The head of the firm was all indignation at the search, and threatened his visitors with legal proceedings; but notwithstanding these protestations of virtue, the police know pretty well where the wind blows from, and in the meantime people in Bombay had better look twice at a Rs. 1,000 note before they have anything to do with it.

ARRIVAL OF COOLIE EMIGRANTS FROM MAURITIUS.

THERE used at one time to be a considerable trade in emigrating coolies to Mauritius from India, but now it may be said to be stopped in Bombay, though it still exists in Calcutta and Madras. Batches of the coolies come back to their country now and again according as their engagement has expired. On Sunday the Futteh Salem arrived in Bombay with one of these live cargoes, and a very curious sight it was. There were about 259 males and females, the gentlemen being nearly as 3 to 1 of the ladies. The Futteh Salem sailed on the 11th June, and up till within four days distance from Bombay had a fair run, when she encount

A CANAL STEAMER PUT BACK AFTER FOUR WEEKS AT SEA.

On 4th June a Portuguese steamer named the Zaire sailed from Madras for Europe with a number of passengers, and in ordinary course the passengers might have expected to be by this time in Mediterranean waters, but unfortunately for them the machinery of the steamer broke down when she was about a thousand miles off Bombay on her way to Aden. The breakdown in the machinery has been described to us as most complete, and the only course left for the captain was to put about for Bombay. This was accordingly done, but owing to the difficulty of navigating a vessel with sails as long as her screw remains in the water, the Zaire sometimes made as little way as one or two knots an hour. If our readers consider the boisterous weather which has prevailed lately in the Arabian Sea, it may be imagined that the life on board the Zaire was anything but pleasant. It will probably take ten days to put the machinery to rights, and the captain has telegraphed home for instructions as to what he should do with the unfortunate passengers, none of whom it is to be hoped are on short furlough. The conduct of the captain is well spoken of.

Mr. McILWRAITH ON THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

Sir,—At last the Editor of the *Gazette* has manfully stated the main reason why he is opposed to the construction of the Carwar Railway, abandoning, for the moment, his previous position, that it was merely an "iniquitous job" for the benefit of a limited number of individuals interested in land at Carwar. True, at one period of the controversy, I believe it was urged that the tax-payers of India would be called upon to make up the deficiency in the working expenses, and it was therefore the duty of such a vigilant guardian of their pockets to lift up his voice against the scheme; but this point has been allowed to drop, because it is well known that by no possibility could the tax-payers of India ever be called on to make up a penny of such deficiency. The increased land revenue, which the cultivators would gladly submit to—if they were provided with the means of despatching their produce to market—together with the additional salt revenue accruing from the repression of smuggling, the increase of the increase of income tax, and of duties on imported goods, which a province saving fifteen lakhs annually could afford to pay, would, to a certainty counterbalance any deficiency which could possibly arise on the working of the State line. The tax-payer has therefore nothing to complain of, so the *Gazette* has judiciously let his name disappear in its recent articles.

"To-day, however, he comes boldly out with—"Our strongest objection to the line is that we think enough has been done for the present in constructing railways to favour the ocean trade of India, *and more particularly the export trade in cotton*," and that "what is now wanted is a network of railways to encourage the internal trade of the country," citing as an example of this trade that some wheat was once sent from Cawnpore to Guzerat.

This is clear and intelligible, and admits of argument, but it astonishes me, more than I can express, coming from the pen of the late acting Editor of the *Manchester Guardian*. The *Indian Statesman* had a few remarks this week as to the courage involved in writing on the popular side of a question. I really wonder if Mr. Maclean, sitting in the editorial chair of the *Manchester Guardian*, would have had the courage to put that sentence into the leading columns of that widely-read newspaper? Here is a province, in which Government, recognizing its splendid capabilities, in soil and climate, for the growth of cotton from American seed, have used their all-powerful influence to induce the ryots to acclimatise this description, so that the Manchester spinners may have other sources for the supply of good cotton than the uncertain and variable United States, proposed to be denied the communications which have been granted to every other cotton field in India (whilst, with the exception of Guzerat, it is in nearest proximity to the sea), and why? Because the *Gazette* thinks enough has been done already, and it wants a direct line to bring wheat from Cawnpore to Guzerat!

The chief commercial argument that has been advanced in favour of the line is, that the cotton of the southern Mahratta country would be exportable before the rains, which is only possible by means of a railway, and it has been demonstrated that the loss to the growers by the detention in the province of the balance of their crop is a sum which, of itself, would give a handsome dividend on that railway; but the Manchester spinner is hardly likely to look much at that. At a time when it is patent to all in the cotton trade, that there is insufficient American cotton to keep Lancashire spindles employed, the spinner knows that an important quantity is imprisoned in the Dharwar district, daily deteriorating in quality, and coming to market when he does not very much want it, that is to say, when the new American cotton is pouring into Liverpool. Yet, in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, he will find the late guiding spirit of the *Manchester Guardian* asserting that enough has been done for cotton.

In case the impartial reader is not aware of the relative positions of the grower of cotton under British rule in Dharwar and the American planter, I shall inform him. The American planter sows in April and May, picks from September to December, and, by the aid of rail and steam, his growth is in the Lancashire spinners' hands as early as October, a total period of about six months. The Dharwar ryot sows in July or August, and the very earliest his cotton could reach the Manchester spinner is next May, a period of ten months, but, for want of a railway to the coast, more than half his crop remains on his hands till October or November, and cannot reach the Lancashire mills till December or January, when it is, comparatively speaking, not wanted, because the American planter has grown another crop in the meanwhile!! This is as things are with all the advantages of the Suez Canal; before its construction, a to three months additional time was needed. The wonder is that the cultivation has prospered at all; but if it has been maintained under such disadvantages, what progress may we not anticipate from their removal?

The assertion that "Carwar can never have independent lines of steamers direct to England any more than Kurrachee has," can only be meant to blind those who know nothing of the subject. The *Gazette* knows perfectly well that many steamers have loaded at Carwar, and are ready to load there whenever there is cotton for them, and that the steamers of the British India Company call there on every trip up and down the coast, and remove large quantities of cotton.

I am delighted at the prospect of a meeting on the subject in the Chamber of Commerce, where, doubtless, it will be considered fully and dispassionately, with that fair play characteristic of Englishmen, and I indulge the hope that in taking part in the discussion the majority of the members will give my partners and myself the credit for rather higher motives than those sought to be attributed to us by Mr. Maclean.

The unprecedented proposal that a body, formed for the furtherance of commercial interests, should memorialize the Secretary of State to delay the construction of a railway designed for the development of the commerce of one of the most important districts in the Presidency, necessitates exceedingly cogent arguments to justify such an anomalous act.

At the present moment I am in total ignorance of the arguments proposed to be used in support of the memorial to stop the construction of the line. But, if any one of its advocates will kindly state them in your columns, under his own name, it will give me the greatest pleasure to meet him in friendly controversy, which may afford many members of the Chamber an opportunity of reading the opinions of men whose names cannot suffer by abuse who have recorded their views in the strongest terms in favour of the railway—amongst others, Lord Canning and Sir James Outram, as far back as 1859. Newspaper controversy is about the last thing for which I have the time, inclination or ability. But my utmost desire is that the members may know all that can be said for and against the subject, and ample time to come to sound conclusions on it.

Apologising for the length of this communication—I am, &c.,

June 29th. R. McILWRAITH.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super-cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tinned packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A gentleman, whose opinion is without doubt very valuable regarding the cotton trade of Western India, has caused a letter to be inserted in this morning's *Times of India*, which appears to me to be open to criticism—I refer to Mr. R. M'Ilwraith, of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The gentleman abovenamed may be perfectly unbiassed, and I am disposed to believe that he thinks he is acting from higher motives than self-interest; but, on a common-sense or business point of view, when a man admits that his firm are very much interested (on public grounds of course) in getting a particular line of railway sanctioned by Government, his firm owning most of the shares that are to be benefitted by such a line, will not outsiders be disposed to put themselves in the gentleman's place, and ask themselves if they would not feel justified in feeling a little distrust of their own opinion under such circumstances?

Mr. M'Ilwraith says he is "delighted at the prospect of a meeting on the subject in the Chamber of Commerce, where, doubtless, it will be considered fully and dispassionately, with the fair play characteristic of Englishmen," and he indulges the hope that in taking part in the discussion the majority of the members will give his partners and himself the credit for rather higher motives than those sought to be attributed to them by Mr. Maclean.

I must confess I cannot understand what Mr. M'Ilwraith's object is in writing in this sort of way.

Is there anything wonderful or to be "delighted" at that the members of our local Chamber, or the "majority of the members," are likely to discuss a public question, on public grounds, fairly?

Again, Mr. M'Ilwraith takes the trouble to explain to the "impartial reader," that the American planter sows in April and May, picks from September to December, and by the aid of rail and steam his growth is in the Lancashire spinners as early as October, a total period of six months.

Pray what does Mr. M'Ilwraith mean? Does he mean to assert that there are six months in the year when Lancashire does not receive any American cotton, or what?

Mr. M'Ilwraith goes on to say that "the unprecedented proposal that a body, formed for the furtherance of commercial interests, should memorialize the Secretary of State to delay the construction of a railway designed for the development of the commerce of one of the most important districts in the presidency, necessitates exceedingly cogent arguments to justify such an anomalous act."

Mr. M'Ilwraith cannot have any very high opinion of his contemporaries, members of the Chamber of Commerce, when in public print he expresses himself at a loss to see how any one can possibly take other views than he favours!

Mr. M'Ilwraith speaks of the "uncertain and variable United States" as a source of cotton supply; but it appears to me that the "uncertain and variable United States" is very much appreciated by the Lancashire spinners, and completely throws British India in the shade.

Let Mr. M'Ilwraith, as the head resident partner of one of our largest local firms, come out and show us how, instead of increasing cotton culture, we can raise some other crops in Western India, so that instead of one article of export principally, we may have a list somewhat approaching the exports from the Bengal side, and he will be doing a real service to our business community, who are being sapped, year by year, by the endeavour to compete with America and other countries in a trade that only a prolonged war in America gave India any opportunity at all, which is now lost, probably never again to be recovered. Let Mr. M'Ilwraith do something in this direction, and he will indeed be working for the public good. As it is, it does not appear to me that he is benefitting the public interests in the least, in his endeavours to get the Carwar line sanctioned. MERCHANT.

AN APPEAL FROM COMPTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I bad port, I know; Europe gentlemans say I dam bad port. Him prefer Carwar, got him money there. So bad port, I answer purpose like good port. Dam! Twenty, thirty year, I send crores docras Bombay where send England. I show now 3 bale cotton to Carwar hist. Poor Carwar! almost same Vingorla, though I pity—send plenty docras by sea—make up total. Europe gentlemans want kill Coompta. Europe gentlemans try very hard, his enterprize very excellent, oh yes! truly magnificent. Send plenty cotton Europe, via Suez Canal, in praise Carwar, but I too much for Europe merchant. Fair play was jewel—then why sirkar interfere? Coompta fight, Carwar fight; Coompta win, then sirkar interfere, help Carwar. Sirkar spend 20 lac in Carwar—develope him trade, poor fellow! last ten years—none on me. I want improvement, but dam Coompta, nigger place; Carwar Europe place! Sirkar not keep my road in repair—Bombay sirkar not kind like Madras sirkar—for one season—thousands of carts—as Carwar road ready, and trade must go Carwar. Road dam bad, but trade stick to me. Sirkar put big tolls on my roads, drive trade to Carwar. Sirkar make mistake, trade stick to Coompta. Dam the nigger, sirkar say, a railway will cook his goose. Sirkar tell lie, I not keep goose. Carwar means kill me, I mean fight, why sirkar interfere, and help Carwar murder Coompta. See my warehouses, look—if you have conscience—my yards piled high with docras, see happy thriving population—in the homes of their fathers, near the temples of their gods—plenty money, good trade, why sirkar want kill Coompta, why no help me, and improve my port. Sirkar, supposed to say, Carwar Railway promised long since, then why ten years spend money on roads, and pass bran new resolution. Sirkar mean, if roads not kill, railway kill? Sirkar kill me cheap, if can; if not, kill me dear. Sirkar good accountant, but plenty money. Kind gentleman Editor; protector of poor, in place sirkar divorced; no much difficulty to trade, easy remedy to port, but English gentlemans sunk money in Carwar want kill Coompta, and get sirkar help—Dam! Please give hearing to COOMPTA.

LOAFERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Yesterday I came across a good specimen of the genus "loafer," and as this gentleman seems to be making systematic visits round the mercantile offices I think it well to put your readers on their guard lest they be taken in by the said gentleman as I was. This was not my first visit from him: about six weeks ago he came to my office and told me that he had come down from Veerumgaum sick a short time before and had been staying since he came in a lodging-house kept by a Parsee; that he wished to go home to England, and that after much trouble he had succeeded in getting a berth on board a ship which was to sail that day, and that he was to work his passage home. But the Parsee was detaining his clothes for a balance of Rs. 1-9 due by our friend the loafer. Thinking the fellow's story plausible, I gave him a rupee, leaving him to get the nine annas somewhere else. Yesterday he turned up again at my office; his memory can be none of the best, for he told me the very same story as before, varying it only by saying that the balance owing was Rs. ¼, and that instead of going to England he was going to China. I asked him if he had been in Bombay long? No, only about a week. Had any Parsee ever kept his clothes before in this way? No, never before. Of course I ordered him off without further parley, though I should like to have helped him to an acquaintance with our worthy senior magistrate. Another piece of the fellow's impudence was to claim to be a namesake of my own; had I given him a chance he might have gone on to try and prove that he was perhaps a long lost brother, an Australian cousin, or something of that sort. I believe the fellow has been going round the offices, and perhaps this letter may help some of your readers to recognise him should he favour them with a visit. M.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you, or the readers of your wide circulated journal, let me know what are the chief functions of a charitable dispensary? If I mistake not, Sir, it ought to be the chief function to serve the purpose of poor affected with diseases at the proper time without any least trouble to them, and so much so as to take far better care in treatment of the poor than that of the rich, who pays more than enough for medicine charges and attendances of doctors, &c.; but I regret to say that contrary the case is witnessed with all dispensaries intended for the aforesaid purposes. And particularly this is the case with the dispensary at Trinity Church, where the doctor comes at about, or after, 11 A.M. and treats the awaiting patients most negligently, and this is the first evil much to be regretted at. The second is that the sub-officers ask for bribes, and thus annoy the poor diseased. I therefore, on behalf of each and all, entreat humbly the benevolent gentlemen in connection with the above dispensary to put an early stop to the evils complained of, and oblige poor troubled DISEASED.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is the Unrivalled Restorative for Weak and Sickly Children.—Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," states: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the pale oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, 22ND JUNE.

I made a slight mistake in styling the gentleman who, as I have already told you, left such a lot of money when dying. He was not a "storekeeper," but a "karkoon." This, however, makes the matter worse, for he got less pay than a storekeeper is entitled to—only 35 rupees a month. How, on this salary, he could have amassed such a fortune as he was possessed of can only, I fancy, be satisfactorily explained by Mr. Anundrao, the overseer of the P. W. D., under whose immediate orders and in whose division the deceased was employed and in whose hands the funds were I hear deposited. Capt. Newmarch, R.E., it appears did not go on to Bombay, but returned from Khundwa in consequence, I understand, of hearing that there were some grave irregularities going on in his department. I believe that after much trouble he found it all out and reported the whole affair to Col. Cadell, the Chief Engineer; not the latter, I am told, has so great an opinion of the party complained against, that, strange to say, Captain Newmarch has been afforded no satisfaction in the matter. Further particulars of this, however, hereafter.

For the last ten years there has been lying idle in the P. W. D. a brick machine, capable of turning out half a lakh of bricks per day. We have heard a good deal of the ability and cleverness of Capt. Falconnett, R. E., and his favourite overseer, Mr. Anundrao, but neither of them has yet succeeded in working the machine. Mr. A., however, may be excused, since it is not, obviously, to his interest to get the machine to work. Be that as it may, the credit of making the engine work has been attained by Captain Newmarch, who, unless obstructed by higher authorities, will by this means save Government some thousands of rupees a month. A soldier of the 49th Regiment has also been employed on the work, and has succeeded very creditably.

I do not know if the authorities know it, but if they do not, General Sir George Montgomery, C.S.I., and the members of the Cantonment Committee should, in simple justice to themselves, be told that the recent selection of theirs to fill up a vacancy in the sub-committee is unfortunate, inasmuch as many of the community to which the fortunate nominee belongs take it as an insult to them that a better or less objectionable selection was not made. It is just possible, since there is great enmity among the people here, that this feeling may arise from party strife. But then, on the other hand, the man has been fined for contempt of court; his manager has been accused by one magistrate of playing a dirty trick; and, of himself, another magistrate has but recently written in a way that I should think amounts to an accusation of either suborning perjury or of joining a conspiracy or both. But of this I will leave your readers to judge. "The Court regrets to entertain grave suspicions, which on warranted here and there from the evidence and from the course of the trial, that the eight accused are catspaws, more or less witting ones, in the hands of other unscrupulous parties for the ruin of the kotwal."

After saying something about another party, the magistrate writes again as follows:—"In referring to the evidence of Krishna (No. 7 for the defence), whose testimony has been rejected by the Court as regards the drain question, the able counsel for the prosecution expressed his belief that the boy had been schooled in his evidence in Mr. Auderjee Dadabhoy's shop, and that Mr. Auderjee was the instigator of the whole affair, else why should his manager (No. 14 for the defence) have been examined, instead of himself, as to the alleged innocence of Kajooree Mull?"

And again thus:—"The Court regrets very much to endorse the opinion of Mr. Manisty that the reason was that Mr. Auderjee Dadabhoy could not have undergone a cross-examination on the subject without disclosing the whole affair, and thereby showing himself to be the instigator."

The above, mind you, are the deliberate opinions of an able and careful magistrate, delivered in open Court and studiedly written in an elaborate judgment, yet, the man here alluded to is considered fit to sit at the Board of which a General is president; is the only one the authorities could find, out of his community, to represent the interests of that community; the only one found worthy of a seat at their Board, which, in a small way, represents the Municipal Commissioner and the Bench of Justices at Bombay!

I shall make no further comments; but it is necessary to say that the gentleman abovenamed is the same as the one better known among Europeans as Dadabhoy Merwanjee, who has yet taken no steps to vindicate his character from these aspersions.

I shall send you a full account of some very good performances which came off here this, week in a day or two. From Indore I hear very grave and general complaints about the proposal to build a *Native Hospital* within a few yards of the travellers' bungalow, and close to shops, &c. The materials have already been collected on the site; but as the foundations have not yet been laid, it is hoped it is not yet too late to prevail on General Daly, C.B., to select another and less objectionable site. Fancy cases of cholera, small-pox and other contagious diseases by the dozen being treated the next door to the travellers' bungalow! The traveller, would at any rate, not thank us for our sanitary arrangements.

The health of the troops at Neemuch during the last season has been something extraordinary. During the whole season, of the Europeans there were only five per cent. in hospital.

A fact worthy, perhaps, of note: there is not a single lady here belonging to the Hussars! Every one of them seems to have hated and flown from Mhow.

I am told the following is original:—Why is it that a follower of Zoroaster can never make a good judge?—Because he is always guilty of partiality (Parsee-ality.)

BOMBAY.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE AT BROACH.—A money order office was opened at Broach yesterday.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Last week 773 new suits were filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—There were in all thirty-one European vagrants in the Government work-house yesterday.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The fall of rain registered at Surat up to the week ending 21st ult. amounted to 16 inches and 59 cents.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee named Framjee Aderjee was charged with torturing his bullocks, and was fined five rupees.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 20 from M. Marval, Esq., contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE POOR BOX.—Above Rs. 200 was dispensed from the Fort Police Court poor-box during last month, and about thirty or forty poor people were relieved yesterday. The box is now empty.

A THIEF PUNISHED.—A Mahomedan named Abdool Cadur was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to receive twenty stripes, for stealing a gold and coral necklace from the person of a child.

THE CHOWPATTY DHURUMSALLA.—The Persian Parsees, who were temporarily located in the Manockjee Shett's cart, Fort, have been removed to Chowpatty Dhurumsalla on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—We understand that the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have issued an order to their engine-drivers to proceed with the train with more than ordinary care during the monsoon, especially between Dysur and Damaun.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—A Bhundaree by name Keshow Mahadoo was charged before Mr. Woodward yesterday with selling liquor without a licence from the Commissioner of Police, and was on conviction fined Rs. 25.

VAGRANCY ACT.—John Thompson, an European, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Jao deSouza Street concerning the death of one Ismael Mahomed, a carpenter. The jury returned a verdict that the man met his death by injuries received by his having accidentally fallen from the second storey of a house in the above street.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Yesterday there were 252 prisoners in the House of Correction, Byculla. Of these, 33 were under sentences from the High Court, 186 from the Magistrates of Police, 32 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 157 were natives and the remaining 95 were Europeans.

FIRE AT VEERUMGAUM.—A correspondent of a native contemporary says—"A fire broke out in the house of a dhobie at Veerumgaum, whereupon a fire-engine was immediately resorted to. But assistance availed not, when nature herself came to our succour. A pretty nice shower of rain soon extinguished the fire."

INQUEST ON A PARSEE.—An inquest was held at Sonapore by Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, who had come to her death on the 22nd June ultimo from the effects of a fall from a tree at Mistry Mohla. The jury came to the conclusion that the girl's death was caused by the effects of injuries received by an accidental fall from a window.

DISORDERLY AND COMMITTING INJURY TO PROPERTY.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Goanese cook named James Dankersley was charged with being disorderly and incapable of taking care of himself; and also with committing injury accompanied by force to the property of Mrs. Bowles. Prisoner was convicted for both the offences, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

THE FATAL BUGGY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday at Byculla before Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, concerning the death of one Abdoolakhan Sobhakhan, who had his foot severely injured by a buggy running over it on the 25th June. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Saturday. The jury found that deceased's death was caused by shock and gangrene, the result of injury to the left foot.

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning Colonel Hancock, Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, and the engineering staff of the B. B. and C. I Railway Company proceeded to the scene of the late accident for the purpose of examining the rails, embankments, &c., in order to ascertain the cause of the accident. We are told that a committee was to sit yesterday at Bandora to consider and report on this subject to Government.

THE POETRY OF INDIAN LIFE.—The *Gujerat Friend* writes—"Natives there are who, having learnt a little of English, and have pictured to their minds English scenes and English landscapes, are beginning to hate Indian life, and are known often to express their desire to leave their country and to reside for ever in England. Whatever there may be worthy of admiration in England and in France, India is a country which is destined to occupy hereafter a pre-eminent position in the civilized world, and this ought to be one of the boasts of the natives of this country. The whole country, with its teeming population, with its good and bad collectors and magistrates, with its inspectors of prisons, and with all the paraphernalia of a civilized administration, is a brilliant piece of immortal poetry, and the more we read it, the more shall we be able to appreciate the number of passages in it which are marked by graceful expression, and by splendour of imagery."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on view of the body of one Dhurma Kanoojee, a porter employed in the G. I. P. Railway at Callian. About a youth ago deceased was engaged in uncoupling a goods wagon on the down line, and was seated in a wagon stooping to unhook the coupling. After having uncoupled the wagon, he was descending, and in doing so he placed one of his feet on the grease-box; while the other was in the wagon, when the engine suddenly stopped and deceased fell from his position on to the ground across the rails. The recoil of the train then caused the first wheel of the last wagon to pass over his right arm. An alarm was raised and he was removed to the station platform, and the doctor of the dispensary was sent for, who dressed the arm, and he was taken to the Callian Dispensary. He was brought to Bombay and taken to the hospital, where he died on Sunday. The jury came to the conclusion that the man died from pyemia and fever, the result of injury received by the wheel of a railway wagon passing accidentally over the arm.

POONA RIFLE CLUB.—We have much pleasure in congratulating the Poona Rifle Club on their acquisition of a Rifle Range at Wanowrie, conceded to the Club through the kindness and interest of its patron, Major General Grant, C. B., commanding the station.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE POONA SURWAJANIK SUBHA.—This very well intentioned political association has, we understand, just been aroused from a lengthened slumber into a spasmodic state of existence, by sending a deputation, composed of some of its most influential members, to the Governor at Gunnesh Khind, with a congratulatory address upon His Excellency's appointment to his present important office. The deputation waited on Sir Philip Wodehouse on Wednesday last, and were, of course, most courteously received by His Excellency, who, we are glad to hear, sent them away rejoicing. We shall be glad to know what have been the fruits of this interesting, instructive, and most suggestive interview between the representatives of young Poona and Her Majesty the Queen of England.—*Ibid.*

MR. R. H. PINHEY, District and Session Judge of Poona, left Poona yesterday for Sholapoor to hold the Quarterly Criminal Sessions, which commence there to-day. We understand there are no fewer than five murder cases on the calendar to be tried at the present Sessions. Sholapore has long been noted as a district where heinous crimes are prevalent; but it now seems to be surpassing itself in a very unenviable notoriety in this respect. The present calendar carries no reflection on the face of it against the police, as they can scarcely be expected to *prevent* the crime of murder. It will, however, be a good test of their ability in detecting such crimes if they succeed in obtaining convictions in all of them. Mr. Pinhey is expected to return to Poona at the end of the week.—*Ibid.*

POSTPONEMENT OF THE VINCHOORKER'S DURBAR.—Owing to the death of Colonel Stephenson and His Excellency's attendance at the funeral on Saturday morning, Sir Philip Wodehouse was not able to attend the Durbar at Bhoodwar Palace held for the purpose of uncovering the clock which has been placed there by the Vinchoorker in memory of the arrival in India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. His Excellency did not visit the Sassoon Hospital either, where he was expected on his return from the Bhoodwar Palace. All engagements, including the Durbar at the Bhoodwar Palace, are postponed for the present in respect to the memory of the deceased much-respected officer. The sergeants of H. M.'s 56th Regiment have postponed their performances (which were to have taken place to-day and to-morrow) until the 15th and 16th instant.—*Ibid.*

THE DEATH OF COLONEL STEPHENSON.—The *Deccan Herald* says—"Colonel Stephenson's remains were carried to the grave in the churchyard of Kirkee by a large company of sorrowing friends on Saturday morning. His death has been a very severe shock to the community of Poona and Kirkee, who could at first scarcely realise the fact that he was no more. The first intimation of his illness which most of us received, was by the circular sent round on Friday afternoon intimating that Lady Spencer's reception had been postponed in consequence of the illness of Colonel Stephenson. All felt that his illness must be a very severe one to have called forth this notice, but no thought of cholera entered the minds of any one. A few hours afterwards the news flew through the station that Colonel Stephenson was dead and that he had died of cholera. Dr Mennie and Dr. Close were with him to the last, and every effort that love and friendship could make to save his life was put forth, but the disease was of a very fatal type, and he never rallied from the utter prostration which showed itself at the very beginning of the attack. All social engagements have been postponed in respect to the memory of the deceased, and the mourning for his death is true and sincere. Colonel Stephenson became an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Army on the 2nd March 1855; Lieut. and Captain 26th December 1856; and Captain and Lieut-Colonel on the 2nd October 1869."

Two adults, converts from heathenism, have lately been baptized at Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore. They are both advanced in years, and have been long under instruction. Yeshwunt, who was baptized on Sunday, June 23rd, has been a spiritual teacher among his own people. He has been most eager to be admitted into the Christian fold. We commend them both to the prayers of the faithful.—*Anglo-Catholic.*

WE hear that at the last meeting of the Local Committee of the S. P. C. K. the Rev. Ward Maule, Acting Archdeacon, was elected sole Hon. Secretary in the place of the Revs. C. F. H. Johnston and T. Carr resigned, and that a layman is to be Treasurer. It was also decided to transfer the Depot to Byculla, and we believe that excellent arrangements are in contemplation, both to extend the sale of the Society's publications and also to add to the Depot a Church Reading Room and Library. The new Secretary has, therefore, a large field of work ready for his culture, and we hope we may not be mistaken in our expectation that at the expiry of his term of office, there will be a large crop of good results.—*Ibid.*

MESSRS NICOL & CO. AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."—The amusing affair between the *Gazette* and Messrs. Nicol & Co., which we alluded to in our last issue, has been played out. As the learned would say, it has resolved itself into two portions, the comic and the serious, the former is the withdrawal of the advertisements from the *Bombay Gazette* by Messrs. Nicol & Co., the latter is the introduction of the lawyers on the stage. The comic portion remains, but that will probably soon vanish, and the lawyers having left the scene, the required apology having been given, the end has come, and we may go back again to our usual avocations, a very little amused and without having derived any useful instruction from the event. We are glad, however, to notice that this Carwar affair will not be allowed to become a *fait accompli* without being well discussed first of all. A meeting has been called of the Chamber of Commerce for the 10th July "to consider the expediency of memorialising the Secretary of State for India to delay sanctioning the construction of the Railway from Carwar to Guddack, recommended by the Government of India." Whatever may be the result of this appeal to the Secretary of State for India, the importance of having these sorts of schemes, which are paid for by the people of India, thoroughly and most publicly examined, cannot be denied by any one, and the *Bombay Gazette* has, we think, done good service to the tax-payers in insisting upon knowing why a project which is apparently of little use should be carried out at all. Wonderful things were done under the late administration of this Presidency, and this Dharwar Railway is one of them. There were a good many important things left undone too, but it is curious that the purchase of the Elphinstone property and this short line of railway should have both of them been sanctioned in the short period of the last five years.—*Argus.*

HIGH COURT.—2ND JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

436-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mahomed Roza v. Thacker Dhunjee Canjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHORT CAUSES.

85-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Cowasa Ramjee v. Ramdyal Rag o natadas—No appearance.

282-72—P. Dinshaw—Ardaseer Jamsetjee B. v. Burjorjee Dorabjee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

494-71—C. Tyabjee—Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubuck v. Maneckbai, widow—Thacker and Ch-ik.

495-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—John Sands and others v. Munchershaw Dadashoy and others—No appearance.

503-71—Jefferson and Payne—Javairchund Jaitha v. Khimjee Goculdass—No appearance.

507-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kavibai, widow, v. Cassumbhai Dhurumsey—Manisty and Fletcher.

506-71—Jefferson and Payne—Currimbhoy Heerjee and another v. Nursoo Saheboo—Dallas and Lynch.

511-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Heer-gur Tullockgur v. Surcopabai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

515-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Motilall Seivlall and another v. The Albert Mill Co.—Manisty and Fletcher, and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

516-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Rowjee v. Rabatbai, widow—E. Elliot.

522-71—C. Tyabjee—Manifabai, widow, and another v Zulackabai, widow, and others—Craigie, Lyoch and Owen.

532-71—R. J. Abraham—Gopaldass Narayen and others v. Ibramjee-Ismaljee Gauley and another—Shamrao P.

534-71—Leathes and Crawford—Richard Lillaman & S. and another v. Tapidass Vurjdass and another—No appearance.

535-71—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebrahim and another v. The Western India Insurance Office—No appearance.

545-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Eduljee Rustomjee v. Mahomed Nabee Khan—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

547-71—Dallas and Lynch—Pudumsey Luckamsey and others v. Jewraj Poonsey—No appearance.

549-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Nuthmull Ramdyal and another v. Bijraj Nathooram—Jefferson and Payne.

555-71—Jefferson and Payne—Khalef Munjee v. William Forsyth Hunter—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

556-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Honorable Mungaldass Nathoobhoy v. Shamjee Jadowjee—Shamrao P.

560-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Veerjee Rowjee v. Punalall Poonumchund—Manisty and Fletcher.

562-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Eduljee v. Metha Munjee—C. Tyabjee.

487-71—G. I. Mody—Ruttonsey Mooljee v. Dhunjeebhoy Curseejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

322-71—Leathes and Crawford—Khulphanbhoy Ruttonsey v. John Phillips and another—C. Tyabjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

279-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—John Macfarlane v. Premchund Roychund—No appearance.

283-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Nusserwanjee Dinshaw S. v. Rustomjee Byramjee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morojee—Caseinath Dockey v. Anundrao Dennanathjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddunjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Keshooram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heeralall Shigramjee and another—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s. s. SATTARA, 814 tons, Captain James J. Ballantine, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta (June 4th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Jervoise and seven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. GHELONG, 1,216 tons, Captain G. J. Babot, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,121 chests Malwa opium, 626 bales cotton, 52½ cwts. horns, 46¼ cwts. E. teeth, and Mr. A. Morrison as a passenger for Sydney.

THE s. s. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain G. Coboara, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 877 bales cotton, 255½ cwts. coir yarn, for Liverpool; 1,304 bales cotton, for Trieste; 6 bales wool, for Genoa; 300 bales cotton, for Naples; and the following passengers:—

For Port Said—Mr. Hajee Morad.
For Alexandria—Mr. L. Rozenthal.
For Genoa—Mr. Richard Martin, Mr. M. Frieman, and Mrs. Montrowitz.
For Marseilles—Mr. John Millenken.
For Aden—Messrs. Y. Ebrahim, G. A. A. Curlim, and G. Thakorsee.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			JULY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.	
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT.	IN.
9 36 m	4 5		2 46 m	5	5
9 3 a	2 10

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING JAIL DISCIPLINE.

An American prisoner, named Charles Rex, escaped a few weeks ago from the Dhoolia Jail, whilst confined in it under sentence of a Criminal Court. He was re-apprehended on the next day and tried before Mr. Manekjee Cursetjee Entee, full power magistrate of Khandeish, and acquitted. The trial disclosed an extraordinary state of affairs in respect of lax discipline in the Dhoolia jail, and the magistrate thought it his duty to "pitch into" the jailer, and Dr. Bainbridge and Dr. Dick, the Superintendents of the Jail. The following lucid finding recorded by Mr. Entee has been rent up by the District Magistrate for the opinion of the High Court, as he considered that the view taken by Mr. Entee of the law on the subject, if upheld, "would be productive of important results." It will be noticed that though the prisoner was sentenced in the latter part of last year to five years imprisonment by a Criminal Court, yet, under the extraordinary circumstances narrated in the finding, he was acquitted by the Magistrate:—

"The prisoner now before the Court, Charles Rex, an American, has been committed by the police inspector on a charge of escaping from lawful confinement.

It appears from the admission of the accused as well as from other satisfactory evidence that he was convicted by the Court of Session at Dhoolia of the offence of rape, on 5th October 1871, and sentenced to a term of penal servitude, which on appeal was reduced to five years. The warrant shows that the execution of the sentence was entrusted to the jailer of the district jail at Dhoolia. The prisoner was in custody until the night of the 26th ultimo, when he effected his escape. He was re-captured on the following day and sent to this court for trial.

It is proved that on the night on which the prisoner escaped he was confined in a solitary cell; and the question arises whether he was in lawful custody whilst confined in that cell? It appears that the law recognizes solitary confinement to be a distinct species of punishment to which no prisoner is liable unless it forms part of the sentence. Nor can a Court be justified in awarding it to any other prisoner than that sentenced to "rigorous imprisonment" only; vide section 73 of the Indian Penal Code. That the law does not consider "Penal Servitude" to be a description of "rigorous imprisonment" will be obvious by a reference to section 53 of the same code. And it does not also appear from the warrant that the Court which convicted Rex had authorized his detention in solitary confinement. The jailer admits that, at the time of his escape the prisoner was in solitary confinement, and states that he was to be kept there for a day by order of the Superintendent of Jail for violent conduct. Under section 26 of the Bombay Jail's Act a superintendent has power to punish a breach of jail discipline by solitary confinement not exceeding seven days; and if solitary refractory conduct is to be considered as a breach of discipline is clear from section 25 of the same Act. The prisoner, however, contends that Dr. Dick who awarded him this punishment is the superintendent of the jail and had therefore no power under the Act to punish him. The jailer states that Dr. Bainbridge was the superintendent appointed by Government, but that he delegated his duties to Dr. Dick, who, he thinks, had authority under that delegation to exercise all the powers of a superintendent. Now the rule with regard to public offices is founded on the maxim *omnia præsumuntur rite esse acta*, and from it, it is to be presumed that a man acting in an office holds it by virtue of special appointment, by the authority which has a right to confer that appointment. It is a salutary rule based upon public convenience and is applicable to all public officers alike, from his Lordship the Chief Justice to a vaccinator; but the presumption does not [illegible] it is a presumption, and if it were not [illegible] there would practically be no limit to injustice and oppression [illegible] is good only so long as nothing appears to the contrary, and a party affected by it, or a court that has reason to doubt it, has the most incontestible right to require [illegible] or accept, evidence to disprove it. Charles Rex [illegible]ed, in this case, Dr. Dick's right to act as superintendent of jail, and from the cross-examination of the jailer it seemed there was ample reason to justify him in doing so. Evidence having been taken on the point, it appears to me that Dr. Bainbridge had no power to delegate and Dr. Dick to assume the responsibilities of a superintendent of jail. Dr. Dick states in his evidence that he is aware of no law, or rule, or order under which he acted in behalf of Dr. Bainbridge; that he only looked after his work in order to oblige him whilst he was on privilege leave; and that he remembered having heard from him that his (Dr. Dick's) name was mentioned by him in a letter either to the Inspector General of Prisons, or to the Inspector General of the Medical Department. The jailer is equally unaware of any law or order by which a superintendent of jail can delegate his powers to another without the sanction of Government; but remembers Dr. Bainbridge having done so more than once before without any such sanction; and knows of his own knowledge of his having written to the Inspector General of Prisons that Dr. Dick will look after his jail duties during his absence. Beyond this there is no evidence in support of Dr. Dick's right to hold the office he does. A succession of illegal acts of the same nature does not make that Act legal, and if Dr. Bainbridge exceeded his powers more than once before now, he was not justified in exceeding them again. And the mere mention of Dr. Dick's name in a letter to the Inspector General does not fulfil the requirements of the law as regards the superintendent's appointment. Section 18 (of Bombay Act 4 of 1865) expressly provides that superintendents of jail should be appointed by order of Government; and it would have been easy to comply with its provisions by requesting Government to notify the acting appointment of Dr. Dick. Neither the order sanctioning Dr. Bainbridge's leave, published at page 450 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 28th March 1872, nor any subsequent order, contains any such notification as to who is to act for him, or to perform his duties as civil surgeon and superintendent of jail. There are other notifications for similar appointments under similar circumstances, which show the obvious intention of Government not to allow any departure from the provisions of law in this respect. The rules framed by Government under the Bombay Jail's Act do not also contain anything which can lead to the conclusion that Government intended absentee superintendents to make their own private arrangements for the conduct of their duties during their absence. And if an officer obliges another by undertaking to look after his work, he should certainly refrain from exercising that part of his authority which affects a man's person or property. It would be an unlawful and provoking beyond comparison if a judge or magistrate were to request a friend to look after his office for a few days, and if the person acting on that authority were to pronounce decrees or sentences from the judgment seat. This case only differs from that in being a little less abused. The fact of the offence being really committed would not give jurisdiction in one case any more than in the other. I find it proved therefore that Dr. Dick was not the rightful superintendent of jail at Dhoolia and that his order directing the accused to be kept in solitary confinement was illegal.

It now remains to be seen whether, notwithstanding such illegal confinement, the accused was justified in effecting his escape from the jail premises. This is a very intricate question. I have carefully looked over all the English and Indian authorities on the subject, but can neither find precedents to guide me, nor arguments to enlighten me. This may be, for aught I know, the first case of the sort that ever occurred. I am of opinion that a man is not bound to keep himself in unlawful confinement. I think a prisoner on the civil side of the jail, if forcibly thrust into the criminal side, would be justified in delivering himself from it, even though the premises be the same. The law requires (see section 224 Indian Penal Code) that before convicting a man of an escape, it must be proved that he was legally detained in custody at the time he made his escape. I think the legal detention of Charles Rex terminated at the time he was wrongfully put in solitary confinement; and I am further of opinion that illegal confinement even in the same premises in which one's legal imprisonment is to be carried out is "wrongful" nevertheless. In fact I am not satisfied that the different component parts of the offence of an escape can be satisfactorily proved in this case, and I, therefore, find under section 259 Criminal Procedure Code that a charge under section 224 of the Indian Penal Code cannot be sustained against the prisoner Charles Rex.

I regret to have to observe that this case shows such laxity and carelessness and such culpable ignorance of the very elements of the law of prisons as would make the jail authorities answerable for the escape of the convict. Even where everything is done with strict caution and care, the law presumes negligence on the part of officers when a prisoner escapes. But in this case there has been gross mismanagement throughout. The accused was sentenced to suffer penal servitude for five years. On his admission into the jail, the jailer did not understand what penal servitude meant and how the sentence was to be carried out. He says he asked the superintendent who was equally unacquainted with the nature of the punishment and said he could not tell what it meant, but still ordered it to be executed in the same way as rigorous imprisonment. The Act under which penal servitude was substituted for other punishment was quoted in the warrant, and the court which had passed the sentence was situated in the same premises with the jail; and yet it was not considered of sufficient importance either to refer to the one or the other. And the jailer has been for months past carrying out a sentence, the purport of which he does not understand and which he never before had to execute. Comment on this would be superfluous. It is a lucky accident that the law provided has for treating penal servitude prisoners in the same way as those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, *as long as* Government have not ordered their removal to a fit place. But section 21 of Act V. of 1871 and Government Notification No. 858 dated 29th May 1871 contemplate the removal of such convicts from the ordinary jails; and with that view it was necessary that a reference should have been made in this case to obtain orders, for without such reference it would be impossible for Government to know anything about it.

Even as regards prison laws and rules of which the Government have enjoined a careful study under pain of dismissal and prosecution, the knowledge of the jail authorities appears to be equally at fault. A person who has held the appointment of jailer for about three and a half years and was for years before connected with the jail offices should certainly be expected to possess a greater knowledge of his duties than the jailer of the Dhoolia district jail appears to possess. He frankly admits that, "he did not know of any law as regards the imposition of fetters; that he had not seen Act X. of 1862 and that he did not know whether he had a copy of it on his records or not." All he knows about this important subject is that all natives sentenced to rigorous imprisonment must be fettered, irrespective of age, or offence for which they may have been committed. The consequence is that fetters are considered part of the punishment—to remove which impression Act X. of 1862 was specially passed. The result of this must be that whilst juvenile offenders and old persons having neither physical energy nor intellectual capacity to plan and carry out an escape would be loaded with irons, persons having both the head and the heart to effect an escape would remain free from restraint. It appears no attention whatever is paid to article 23 of section X. of the Jail Rules. Again, it is proved that the accused escaped by opening the padlock of the cell in which he was confined. The key he used was found next morning and it exactly fitted the lock. There was a circular hole in the door of the cell big enough to admit of a man's hand being inserted, and it was through this hole that Rex opened the padlock. Now in regard to this the orders of Government are plain and could have been easily obeyed. Rule 16 Section XVII. enjoins that "the padlocks used in every jail should be of English manufacture; they should be each of a different pattern * * *. In case of a key being lost at any time the padlock is to be destroyed or altered, instead of merely making a new key to fit it." The jailer, with the rule staring him in the face every moment, coolly declares that there are only 70 keys in his possession to serve 112 padlocks, and that the latter are of such similar patterns that the key used by the prisoner can be applied to no less than seventeen or eighteen locks. After this it would be idle to expect an observance of Rule 17 of the same section, which requires that "padlocks to barred doors should be so surrounded by a plate of iron *as to be inaccessible* to a prisoner from inside the cell or ward." Undoubtedly," says Mr. Russell (see his work on Crimes, vol. I., page 584) "an escape happening from defects in these particulars would come within the principle of guilty negligence in those concerned in the proper custody of the criminals." There has been inattention and neglect of almost all the rules bearing on the subject in hand. All those quoted in the margin appear to be more or less overlooked, even though Government have distinctly informed the persons concerned that they "should fully understand that they are subject to imprisonment for allowing a convict to break jail through their neglect." That these are circumstances to which section 223 of the Indian Penal Code is applicable, there cannot be two opinions. The fact of the prisoner being found with a currency note and a silver coin as well as a pipe, flint and steel, at the time of his arrest, and before he had time to see anybody, may also lead to a great deal of suspicion about the honesty of the jail subordinates.

The prisoner was acquitted.

Section and Article	
1 13	
3 1 & 6 & 20 & 25	
7 1	
9 1	
10 23	
17 1 & 5 & 2 & 16 & 17	

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

The work of the Hyderabad State Railway is being rapidly pushed forward.

In the junction division, viz., that nearest the G. I. P. Railway, the earthwork is finished, excepting at the sites of the unfinished bridges and culverts and such work in the way of dressing as must be done after the rains.

The ballast is either spread or collected to the extent required below sleepers for 17 miles out of 22, and nearly the whole of the upper ballast is also collected for this distance. In the last five miles none has yet been collected, as, owing to the scarcity of water in the neighbourhood of the line here, the men are unwilling to use their donkeys or bullocks here at present. Now that rain has fallen the men will be put on here and the work will be quickly done, as there is plenty of stone for ballast not far from the line all along. The ballast throughout is limestone, of excellent quality, and broken to pieces about 1½ inches in largest dimensions.

The bridging in this division is light. All the foundations have been excavated, and all but three or four small ones filled in, and the superstructure of nearly all the minor bridges is well advanced. The foundation work is nearly all completed, and the superstructure will almost certainly be completed in August.

MUSCAT OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT,

FROM 6TH TO 20TH JUNE.

Accounts from Bereymee are to the effect that hostilities have ceased in that quarter. Much loss has been suffered by merchants of Muscat in consequence of the hurricane at Zanzibar.

A bughla belonging to His Highness Seyed Toorkee, which escaped damage, arrived recently from Zanzibar, bringing 300 distressed persons at His Highness' expense. Seyed Hamad bin Salim, cousin of His Highness, arrived by this vessel.

H. M. S. Hugh Rose arrived from Charbar on the 14th and proceeds to the Gulf. H. M. S. Briton and Nimble arrived from Bahrein, the former proceeds to Aden. H. M. S. Vulture arrived on the 17th and proceeds shortly to the Gulf.

E. W. ROSS, Major,
Political Agent.

INDIAN ITEMS.

General Nuthall arrived here from Cachar on Sunday evening last, in the I. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pioneer. He looks well, though somewhat thinner than he was formerly.—*Bengal Times*, June 26.

A Shark Caught in the Hooghly.—One of these monsters, measuring six feet five inches, was caught in a net last Tuesday night at the ghat next to the Armenian Ghat. The lucky fisherman presented its carcase next morning at the police compound, and received the usual reward of Rs. 5.—*Englishman.*

It will be of interest to the merchants and residents of our eastern districts generally, to learn that the rails are re-laid over the breach in the embankment of the Eastern Bengal Railway near Baggula, caused by last season's heavy floods, and that during the coming rains goods, traffic will be worked, over this and all other points where damage was caused, without obstruction or detention.—*Ibid.*

A New Bengal Magazine.—The Reverend Lal Behari Day is going to start a Monthly Magazine in English from the beginning of August next. It is to be called *The Bengal Magazine*, and will, "besides containing articles on light literature," take up, the prospectus informs us, "all important questions connected with Indian politics and society." The magazine will consist at first of 48 pages demy octavo, and the rate of subscription will be, if paid in advance before the issue of the second number, only six rupees, or if paid after that, nine rupees, yearly. *The Bengal Magazine* is specially intended for "the best educated and most advanced section of the Bengali community," and several well-known native gentlemen have promised to contribute to it.—*Ibid.*

A Feminine way of Fighting.—One of the magistrates at the Royapettah Police Court has given us a valuable piece of information. He has let us know the value of the first joint of a little finger. Two individuals, belonging to what is generally called the gentler sex, had a set to at pulling each other's hair, but one of them finding this rather slow work, got the little finger of the other into her mouth and bit off the first joint. For this she had to pay twenty rupees. At this rate for a little finger, a calculation might be what would be the value of a leg if it were bitten off.—*Madras Times.*

Ram Singh, the Kooka, does not seem at all satisfied with his present position. He complains bitterly and loudly that he has been forcibly removed from his native country to a land beyond the seas by a Government to whom, while at large, he constantly conveyed the fullest information of all Kooka doings. "And," alluding to his detention, "this is the reward I have received for my vigilant loyalty!" There need be no apprehension that Ram Singh will be permitted to return to the Punjab. His followers in that quarter hold that if he is the *gooroo* he represented himself to be, it is in his power to return amongst them whenever he feels disposed to do so; and after waiting a little longer, they will not be indisposed to think that as he has not come back, he must either prefer remaining where he is, or be an arrant imposter.—*Ibid.*

The Gazeepore correspondent of a contemporary says—The following story, which is a fair instance of the credulity of our Mussalman brethren, will, I believe, amuse your readers. A Moulvie recently came here from the other side of the Indus. He gave out that one of their famous prophets who died a long time ago had appeared to him in a dream, and told him that his grave lay in a certain place in this city; that he was not in case there; and that his corpse, which was yet perfect and free from putrefaction, should be removed, to a better place. His words were believed, and many went with him to dig the grave, furnished with spades and other instruments. The exact place was pointed out, and the operations commenced. Some 14 feet of the ground were dug, yet the holy corpse was not seen. A Hindu who was standing by pertinently said that their *nabi* had left the world more than a century ago, it was therefore not expected that his corpse should be found so near the surface. But the Mussalmans were tired and so they gave up the hope of seeing the corpse of their prophet. But the Moulvie, with a brazen front, came forward and explained to them that they were wanting in faith, and hence the *nabi* was not visible. All then returned home disappointed.

The Simla Exodus.—Adverting to the annual Simla exodus, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* and *Military Gazette* published at Simla charges Sir Henry Maine with having been the prime mover in agitating for and securing the annual migratory hill trip. The writer says—"I see it stated that Sir H. S. Maine perpetrated the Cunninghame job. He is quite capable of it. It was Sir Henry who got up the rage for the hills. He went so far once as to threaten an agitation for the removal of the capital from Calcutta [illegible] first sight calculated to take one never forgave the Calcutta press for the exposé of [illegible] population of Bengal having been travelling expenses to Simla, the historical pony did generally accepted at little over two-thirds of that figure. We believe, however, that the results of not indeed belong to him, but the cap fitted in other the late census, so far as they have been compiled, tend ways, and the Legal Member could always *nurse* his to confirm Mr. Campbell's statement, and it is doubtful *wrath* to keep it warm. I do not believe any man who whether even his estimate of sixty millions may not fall rendered India good service ever cared less for it, unless short of the truth. It may interest some of our readers perhaps it was Mr. Massey. Sir Henry is a Member of to learn the grounds upon which this conclusion has been the Council of India, and I should not be surprised to based.

see Mr. Massey rewarded in the same way. But talking In the last Bengal Administration Report, the total of the Cunningham job, I shall never forget Mr. population of these provinces is put at 42,680,169. Stephen's *face* when after a fulsome laudation of Mr. Deducting the outlying districts of Assam and Chota Cunningham for his care and skill in drawing up Nagpore, we have for thirty-seven purely regulation enactments, Mr. George Campbell brought forward a districts a total of 35,863,684 souls. Of these thirty-whole host of verbal amendments. Mr. Stephen fought seven districts we understand that the returns of stoutly, but had to give in. As for Mr. C., he sat still, fourteen which have been compiled show an increase the very picture of a martyr."

The Remarkable Lights around Nandidroog.—When I sent you an account of the lights that were visible round Nandidroog on the night of the 8th instant, I said it was intended to have a number of torches lighted at Chota Ballapoor, six miles distant, in order that they might be compared with the lights that had been observed. This was accordingly done, and some of the party thought that the resemblance was sufficient to prove their identity. But the majority of observers were convinced that this was not the case. When looked at through a telescope, the lights differed entirely from the others. These torch lights, though only six miles distant, were small and round, and of a reddish colour; but those we traced previously extended over a large area of ground, and were many of them above twenty miles distant, and, seen through the telescope, were long flames of a pale bluish colour. A few nights afterwards, another experiment was made at Liddlaghatta, fifteen miles distant from the Droog. Twenty torch lights, such as are used by the seekers for winged whitehants, were fixed at a considerable distance, apart in an open space, and kept burning for an hour. To the naked eye they presented the appearance of a dim line of light, and could not be seen individually. Through a telescope it was easy to discover that they were single lights, but very faint, round, and reddish in colour. It was considered now to be satisfactorily proved that the remarkable lights seen in thousands on the night of the 8th were not torch lights, however difficult it may be to account for them.—*Correspondent of the Madras Mail.*

THE CHORAL FESTIVAL AT THE CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.

The Annual Choral Festival, which was to have taken place in the beginning of the year, but was postponed on receipt of the melancholy news of Lord Mayo's assassination, was celebrated on Thursday evening in the Cathedral There was a very large congregation, and the Bishop was present, accompanied by ten of the clergy. Mr. Frye presided at the organ, and the choir consisted of 80 singers. The following was the musical part of the Service:—

Processional Hymn, "We March, We March, to Victory"	Rev. E. Husband.
Psalm CIII.	E. J. Hopkins.
Psalm CL.	E. G. Monk.
Magnificat.	W. H. Monk.
Nunc Dimittis	W. H. Monk.
Anthem, "O Praise the Lord."	J. Goss.
Hymn, Choral, "Sleepers, wake, a Voice is Calling"	Mendelssohn.

After the Sermon, the Te Deum (Dyke's in F. was sung, while a Collection was made.

The Service concluded with Handel's Hallelujah Chorus played by Mr. Frye as a Voluntary.

The whole of the musical part of the Service was fairly good, and it would evidently have been much better had the different elements of which the choir was composed been more *together*. The Processional Hymn was very well sung, and so were the Psalms. The Bishop preached from the text (Rev. xiv., 2):—"And I heard a voice from heaven, as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of a great thunder."—*Englishman.*

THE ARGYLL DESPATCH.

(*Madras Times.*)

Our readers will see from the opening passage of our London letter that the remonstrance addressed to the Home Government by the public of Madras is meeting with due consideration. The Madras memorial had not at the date of that letter reached the India Office, but the newspaper reports of the proceedings seem to have been sufficient to induce Her Majesty's Government to take the matter into their "serious consideration." Our correspondent has interested himself sufficiently in the matter to see the Duke of Argyll on the subject, and though of course he could expect no distinct revelations, the Duke's manner impressed him with the belief that the sting will in some way be taken out of the obnoxious despatch, so far as Europeans are concerned. We believe that our correspondent is shortly to see Mr. Grant Duff and Sir John Kaye on the subject, and it is possible that these gentlemen may then be in a position to speak more definitely as to the operation which it is intended that the despatch should have. It is evident that the hearty indignation expressed in this part of India has met with sympathy and support at home, and that it is likely to have a beneficial effect upon the prospects of Europeans and East Indians in India.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

(*Madras Times.*)

What ought the form of Government to be in this country? We think that a federation should be formed, and the present divisions of the country might be taken for the purpose; for they probably would do as well as any other that could be chosen. The Presidencies ought to form a federation with the Supreme Government overlooking the whole of the country. Some time back, the different Governments were told that they might manage their own financial affairs to a certain degree, but it was soon found out that this was a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Managing their own finances meant simply paying the Imperial taxes without having anything out of them for local purposes. Money for these purposes might be raised by the different Governments in any way they thought proper, but they were not always to be allowed to spend it as they wished. The thing would be to let the local Governments almost, if not entirely, manage their own financial affairs. Each Presidency should be told what it had to give towards the Imperial exchequer, and then the way of raising it should be left entirely to the local governments. They should also be allowed to expend the money that was necessary, the Supreme Government having a control over what was spent. This control, however, should be exercised very charily when everything was going on well, but sharply when a blot was discovered in the administration of a minor Government. In this way, there would be a regular federation of the different parts of India, and the Supreme Government would not be looked upon as taking more power to itself than it ought to have. Each Government would try to do the best that it could for the people under its rule, and there would be a healthy rivalry between the different Governments, and each would make the best use of the power entrusted to it that it possibly could. The people would know those who ruled them, and would try to help in some way or other. They would feel that the Government was their own, and they, as well as the rulers, would in time take a pride in seeing that things were done.

Such a scheme, we think, would without fail tend to the happiness of the people, and it is a great pity that the Supreme Government should try to throw any obstacles in the way of an arrangement of the kind; but no doubt it is anxious to retain as much power in its hands as possible. It thinks that it might lose its prestige by allowing the different Governments to look after their own affairs; but in this respect we think it is in error, for it would gain more than it lost in the contentment of the people, and the good government that would be seen on every side. There would then be no shirking of responsibility, as is now too often the case, but each local Government would have to act for itself, and be answerable for its actions, and its subordinates would to a certain extent, have to do the same. But everything could not be left entirely in the power of the local Governments. For instance the army must be controlled as it is now, for in case of war, the Supreme Government must be able to send off what troops it thought proper to the field of action. There might be differences with regard to the different parts of the native army of India, and the details might be left to the local Governments; but the army as a whole must be left entirely under the control of the highest authority. Any division of power with regard to the army, might prove fatal to our rule in India. If such a division had existed before the mutiny, in all probability India would have been lost to the British Government. In another respect the Supreme Government must keep all power in its own hands, and that is in its political relations with other states. Here the Viceroy and those who act with him must have the sole control of affairs. The head of the whole Government alone must treat with the powers that have friendly relations with it, and the local Governments must be satisfied with the control of the nobles in their different provinces. We fancy that before long the Government of India will have to grapple with this subject. The subject will be forced upon it, some time or other, and it may be before very long. Perhaps it would be wise on the part of the Government to begin at once with a part of the scheme of decentralisation, to give up certain privileges that it has hitherto maintained to the local Governments; for then when the change did come, it would not be so great as it would be if no change at all had been made. The immense extent of the country, and the different habits and customs of the people, require that there should be a difference of government in different parts, while all own their allegiance to a common head. Federation has been successfully carried out in other countries, and we see no reason why it should not be carried out in this country. At any rate, before long, we think the experiment will have to be tried.

THE POPULATION OF BENGAL.

(*Englishman.*)

In one of his speeches in Council a few weeks back, Mr. Campbell estimated the population of the provinces [illegible] the rules at something like sixty millions—

on her own. Only a few melancholy objects are lounging about, and casting looks of malignity on the canvasses which have supplanted their own. The morning has indeed its early birds; but they are for the most part persons of an æsthetic turn. The artist whose work has been rejected is hurling bitter scorn at the heads of his successful rivals. He has his little tale of the intrigue which favoured Jones, and of the miserable jealousy which sent Brown howling back to his studio. He knows the secret history of every member of the Hanging Committee, and has gloomy views as to their destiny in an after-world. His æsthetic friend, "who only sketches, you know," lounges beside him with sentiments less bitter, but of yet deeper contempt. He has no kind of sympathy with "popular art." He classes together in a common indifference all artists who "sell." He draws no invidious distinctions between Frith and Millais. His only real love is for works that are "skied" and works that are "floored." He leaves the world to "go safely in the middle," and is alternately on his knees spelling out some "Van-Eyck" little thing in the lowest corner, or on tiptoe straining his eyes at "colouring worthy of Mabuse," but set aloft like Naboth over the doorway. At nine come the critics. You see them jotting down notes in their catalogues, standing at proper angles, tapping their foreheads, frowning and smiling in a critical way. They pump the wandering artist and extract studio-talk out of the æsthetic lounger before hurrying back to the office of the "Thunderer." There is an air of gravity and respectability about their success as the morning advances and the rooms fill, which tells of May meetings and Exeter Hall. In May, of course, art and piety go hand in hand. A lounge in the Academy is a practical introduction to the religious meeting of the afternoon. Large white-chokers become numerous in the crowd. It drifts steadily to loyal and Scriptural subjects. Its sympathies wayer between the Queen and the Den of Lions. We see it buzzing before the great picture by Mr. Watts, and explaining reverently, but at due length, the mystery of Cain and Abel. It allows itself, indeed, a few excursions into cognate subjects. Eastern pictures are treated as first cousins to Biblical ones, and Mr. Goodall is allowed a place in evangelical interest as a sort of fell ow expositor with Dr. Kitto.

But piety passes with noon and the world streams in. The portraits get their innings. There are groups of pretty faces before the heroines of Mr. Millais or the heroes of Mr. Calderon, and each group resolves itself into a jury, and delivers verdicts of "like," and "not like a bit." There is no affectation of art criticism, but a steady buzz of "horrid" and "sweetly pretty." Next to the faces the jurors are most attentive to dress. They discuss the quality of silks, or the "match" of ribbons, with as much vivacity as if they were still revelling in Marshall and Snelgrove's. They are great on "attitudes," and think the air Sir Francis gives to his sitters is perfectly ladylike. A thousand little stories flit about this picture and that. Lady Betty's portrait is the happy result of a love-quarrel with her spouse. Mr. Tinto was "most delightful" while the Countess was sitting to him. There is a world of scandal in the little photograph at which the Duchess is supposed to be looking. But it is three, and fashion is already ebbing away down the corridors to the fringe of footmen round the gate. City people begin to flock in—portly, important, broad-backed. Their one test of artistic value lies in the red ticket that marks a work as sold. They don't bother themselves with little pictures. They love a big canvas, and a subject with no nonsense in it. They are curious about the prices of things, and go into thrilling calculations as to the number of guineas which would cover Mr. Millais's last production, and how many times one could repeat the process if the tale of its cost be true. They like art which "people can understand," and turn away from the elaborate handling of Mr. Lewis with a sneer of contempt. They are strictly moral, and think that the Academy should be a place where one can take one's wife. We see the City mother gathering her chickens round her, and hustling them ostentatiously past figures in the nude. On the other hand, they can hardly gaze too long at the sentiment of Mr. Faed, or the bustle of Mr. Frith. The like history, and read with intense interest the copious quotations from Hume or Smollett in the Academy Catalogue. The yawning schoolboy of the party is fetched from the background to see Gaveston whispering into Edward's ear, and is told not to forget it when he returns to Dr. Drillem's. But it is the domestic branch of art which appeals most strongly to civic sympathies. They are never weary of babies carried upstairs, and babies carried downstairs. The burly banker whispers pleasantly in his wife's ear as the maiden loiters with her love at the stile. The mother insists that the child who is tumbling in the foreground of the picture below is the very image of little Johnny. It is indeed by the number of such images of little Johnny which she detects that she judges the Exhibition. Rougher tests are being applied by the crowd of country visitors who follow in her wake. The farmer is severe on Mr. Mason's "Harvest Moon," and doubtful about the breed of oxen in Mr. Davis's "Panic." Critics in sporting coats are keen in "spotting" the points of the horses in the equestrian works of art around them. Shopboys come in to get a sight of the lords on the walls, so as to recognize them when they next get an outing in the Park. The "humorous" side of English art gets its full tribute of admiration, and as it sinks in the social scale the crowd at the Academy laughs all the louder at the conventional naughty boy or the sly "kiss in the corner."

One of the greatest social charms of the Academy is that it is a crush where talk is found for one. There is no need to remember whom we met last night at Lady Barecare's reception, or what we thought of the new tenor at Her Majesty's. We nod to our friend, inquire whether he has seen "Dummy Whist," and pass on. The worn-out topics of ordinary conversation are pleasantly superseded. Millais takes the place of the weather, and Mr. Whistler's grandmother serves as a "common friend." Even when we are pumped dry by a chaperon's glance at the walls restores our conversational fluency. There is a sketch of the Rialto, and we are able to parade our acquaintance with the Grand Canal. The red glow of the Nubian hills which we catch over our cousin's shoulder enables us to reintroduce with effect our famous old story of the Pacha and the Dragoman. If we stop at a picture in despair, and find it is a place where we never have been, it is easy to explain how much we should like to go. Then, too, there are jokes over the Catalogue, and sly quizzings of the mottoes and the titles. Sometimes, too, we are able to take a loftier flight, and to plume ourselves in artistic feathers. A little knowledge of studios goes a great way. It places one apart from the general rush of visitors to have seen a picture before it was hung, or to be able to tell of Jones's doubts as to the proper way in which his picture should be finished; nor is it always necessary to have visited the studios to which one refers. How different it looks now it is varnished!" implies a previous familiarity with the work in question without committing one to a distinct assertion of the fact. So, too, we may be glad it has "come out so well," or "better pleased with the original sketch." But without lofty flights such as these, there is the endless resource of comparing notes and exchanging likes and dislikes. There is the fertile topic of a comparison with past exhibitions. There are imaginative speculations as to the picture one would like to buy. A dash of artistic enthsiasm is permissible within moderate bounds. Sentiment which would be impertinent at a garden party can be insinuated with perfect propriety under the cover of art. A pretty compliment to a face in a picture may be so managed as to cannon off to the face at one's elbow. A glance at the two rural lovers who are crossing the harvest-field may mean a good deal if the comment sinks into a confidential whisper. A certain tone will give interest even to the name of a picture or to the tags of verse which sprinkle the catalogue. It is difficult for the fiercest of dragons to guard her virgins against flirtations at the Academy. It is a place where it is easy to meet, and where one may meet again and again without the slightest intention of doing so. Lucky crowds and broadbacked gazers shield maidens from their chaperons. It is possible that charming little fingers may be squeezed in borrowing a catalogue, and that charming little messages may sometimes be found in the notes on its contents. After all, it is very difficult to sever between emotion and emotion, and the sense of beauty glides easily from the abstract to the concrete. The Royal Academy would hardly have done its work if it left its scholars dead to the grace and colour around them. But perhaps it is the glamour of life as well as of art, the charm of the crowd below as of the pictures above, which helps us to understand why, after all our protests, we still go to the Academy.

THE FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Rev. Mr. Long writes to the *Friend of India*:—"The Canal of Suez is likely to have a considerable influence on Constantinople, making it a centre between the East and West, for which it is so admirably adapted by its geographical position. But the question is what is to become of the Turks? Those who know most of the country say that there is little prospect of a really reformed Turkish Government—peculation among officials is very bad; little is done for roads; even in the neighbourhood of Constantinople there are scarcely any. The Sultan has lavished enormous sums on his palaces; the furnishing of one of them recently is said to have cost three quarters of a million sterling. Governors remain in office only a short time and manage to feather their nests well. As for the people in the interior their condition is most deplorable, and there is no redress—the press is practically gagged; the *Levant Herald*, an able paper, has been lately exposing the false system of finance the Government has been proceeding upon. It has shown clearly that Turkey is drifting on the rocks of bankruptcy and will soon be there unless she reforms. This was too much for the Government and their reply has been—a suspension of the paper for three months! But the ruts are growing, the Euphrates is drying up, and who will take the place of the Turks?—the Greeks certainly not; they are a race of talkers; the wretched state of Greece itself shows that self-Government is with them a sham; "'tis Greece, but living Greece no more." But a United Germany has something to say to this subject, she has a stake in the Danube and Danubian Provinces; the question as to who is to occupy Constantinople is not a matter of indifference to her. Certainly in outward varnish the Turks are improving; they crowd the steamers as much as any London Cockneys; they eat and dress as Europeans do; their ladies appear in public,—but what of domestic life?—the ladies know the fashions of Paris, but know not how to read; ignorance is as rife as ever. And then, as to the masses, all experience shows they are in a deplorable state; the possession of Turkey in Asia by any of the Five Powers, would be an incalculable boon to the people, for the Turks can only pull down; they build nothing up. Constantinople is only a sham show place, where the externals of civilisation are to be seen. On the other hand the Greeks are rising rapidly in wealth; they do better out of Greece, and evince great enterprise in commercial matters; they are attending more to the education of their clergy, but complaints are made of the Greek education similar to what has been advanced against Bengal education, viz., its raising up a class of mere literary men hankering only after Government employment, and overcrowding the professions. Nothing hardly is being done for the agricultural class, while the educated Greeks are lost in dreams after a Byzantine empire—which they will never get. Even Russia has a profound contempt for the Greek."

SEEING THE ACADEMY.

(*Saturday Review*, June 1.)

Why do people go to the Academy? We only realize the power of British art at the opening of May. Nobody wants to go. Artists shrug their shoulders at the prospect of acres of spoilt canvas. The man who "hates art" growls as the moment draws nearer when art will drag him at its chariot wheels. The British maiden yawns prophetically over the crush and the worry to come. Husbands grind their teeth as the annual tribute of a connubial tour through the galleries recurs with the burst of spring. Dowagers deplore the boredom and the middle benches. Even the most abandoned of loungers shivers at the notion of a lounge through Burlington House. And yet in the end everybody goes. We have known, indeed, a steady mind and an inborn antipathy to pictures enable a man to hold out as far as June. But even the steadiest mind is beaten by the necessities of dinner talk and the look of despair when one's neighbour finds herself checkmated in the usual game of pretty talk over the charm of this artist and the vagaries of that. The Academy, in fact, has become an institution; it is one of the grooves of the season, and in the long run people find it easier to run in grooves than to face the bother of keeping out of them. When once, too, the necessity of going is fairly submitted to, there are a good many considerations which alleviate its bitterness. There is the attraction, and something more than the attraction, of a crush. For two months the Academy furnishes a big afternoon drum for all London. It is a crush, too, where you not only meet the people whom you want to meet, but the people whom you must meet, and yet wish to meet as seldom and with as little social inconvenience as possible. It is pleasant when one encounters a country cousin in Pall Mall to evade the looks of piteous entreaty for a card of invitation, by a passing "So glad to see you! we shall be sure to meet at the Academy!" Society, too, presents itself here in easier and more picturesque forms than in ordinary crushes. Instead of straining our neck over the staircase to see the lions or royalties of the season, we see them blandly looking down on us from the walls. We can pat up our eyeglass and quiz the hero of a hundred fights without a tinge of social impertinence. It is possible to get a good look at the last new beauty without elbowing one's way through a mob of guardsmen. The Duke whom we were vexed at discovering last night in an ordinary dress-coat revives the dreams of our youth as he shines down on us in the glories of the Garter. All the commonplace of society, indeed, is enshrined at the Academy in a certain air of romance. The tame life of home and the drawing-room is oddly mixed up with a life of wilder and more grotesque imagination than ever visited the dreams of Mrs. Radcliffe or peopled the Castle of Otranto. We hardly recognize the squire in his hunting-coat as he jostles with the Arab Sheik at prayer in the limitless desert. Andromeda turns from her dragon to stare into the red face of General Blazer. The great surgeon of the period with his tibia in front of him is busy lecturing to a stampede of wild oxen across an Indian prairie. A Highland torrent in full flood sweeps ruthlessly down on a monk in the confessional We get in fact all the pleasure of a crush combined with the thrill and romance of a sensational novel. It is hard to have to put down Miss Braddon at the crisis of her stories in order to chat with Miss Dallanddreary. But in the Academy one can chat with Miss Dallanddreary in an atmosphere of Miss Braddon.

Allowing, however, for alleviations such as these, there is something amusing in the factitious heartiness with which people throws themselves into the Academy as soon as its hour has come. There is a fashionable superstition that nobody goes before ten, and that early birds pick up very artistic worms indeed. The result of this superstition is that everybody promises everybody else to meet them at eight at Burlington House. There is a wild fiction of early rising and early breakfasts. We swallow our weak tea and our scorched toast, and hurry to the gallery to find of course that the fair one who lured us from our pillow is still

REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

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...the report of Captain J. R. ...

...27th June, ...

...S. N. Company ...

...inform young ...

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...the 13th June. ...

...morning, I was ...

...ceiving shrieks and loud outcries ...

...followed by a shuffling noise on deck. As startled ...

...out of my cot and on reaching the fore part of the ...

...poop I met the chief officer coming up the ladder. ...

...Instead of answering my enquiry as to the ...

...cause of disturbance, rushed off and armed him- ...

...self with a capstan bar. I then saw three men at the ...

...least there were from fifteen to twenty men on ...

...the quarter deck. I also laid hold of a capstan ...

...bar and on again reaching the poop I encountered ...

...the clerk who exclaimed "Oh! Captain Gavin, I ...

...am bleeding to death." I ran to him and finding ...

...he was bleeding very much from wounds in the ...

...back, I took off my night-shirt and bound it ...

...tightly round his body, and then laid him, face ...

...downwards on deck. Mr. Cunningham, who was ...

...sleeping on board, went to the assistance of the ...

...chief officer who had fainted from loss of blood, he ...

...having received a severe scalp wound. The third ...

...officer next got on the poop unwounded, and im- ...

...mediately afterwards the chief engineer also got ...

...there. He had received a sword cut above his ...

...right wrist. I then ordered all who could get ...

...into the saloon through the skylights to do so ...

...that we might secure the doors, and getting the ...

...rifles out, fire them on the pirates from the win- ...

...dows. On reaching the saloon I saw the second ...

...officer, steward and two boys who all assisted in ...

...getting the doors secured and rifles passed out ...

...of the armoury. While thus employed the chief ...

...engineer cried out from the poop that the pirates ...

...were leaving. I and others ran off to the stern ...

...windows and I saw two boats full of men pulling ...

...rapidly towards the eastern bank of the river. ...

...It appears that a boat with five men in it came ...

...alongside, and represented themselves to be ...

...passengers proceeding by the vessel. They were ...

...allowed to come on board and immediately ...

...roused the officers and engineers; but by the ...

...time they reached the deck other two boat loads ...

...of armed men had got on board. The pirates ...

...then proceeded to guard the deck at all points ...

...while others broke into the specie room, and re- ...

...moved all the specie contained there amounting ...

...in value to Rs. 42,050. Another party were at the ...

...same time rifling the passengers and crew of ...

...everything of value they could find belonging to ...

...them and wounding all who resisted. On my ...

...reaching the deck I immediately had a mail boat ...

...lowered, and Mr. Cunningham and the third offi- ...

...cer left to inform the authorities and the cap- ...

...tain of the Turkish corvette, and to get medical ...

...assistance for the wounded. After having been ...

...informed of what had occurred the captain of the ...

...Turkish corvette came on board bringing a sur- ...

...geon with him. The captain immediately left to ...

...inform the commodore and receive his orders. ...

...The commodore came on board about day- ...

...light, and after hearing particulars, left, pro- ...

...mising to at once take energetic steps to capture ...

...the pirates and recover the stolen property. As ...

...early as possible I sent to the British Consul ...

...who came on board and took the depositions of ...

...myself and officers. The enclosed list of casual- ...

...ties does not include all the wounded, as several ...

...of the wounded returned on shore before the list ...

...was made out.—I am, gentlemen, your most obe- ...

...dient servant. J. R. GAVIN.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

(Special Report from Our Own Reporter.)

To-day the examination of General Strachey was resumed. He began by stating in reply to the Chairman (Mr. Ayrton) that special departments of the administration were assigned to different members of the Government of India. That, however, had not been the case with the P. W. D., which, if it had not been taken up by the Governor-General, would have fallen to the member who looked generally after the civil business. It was to be regretted that there was not a regular system of dealing in this respect with the P. W. D. as with the other departments, as when a particular member had not charge of it, there was a want of continuity of control. Acting immediately under the Government there is the Secretary of the P. W. D., the chief officer under him is the Inspector-General of Military Works, next to him is the Inspector-General of Irrigation, whose office was first created in 1866, and was held for two years by witness. These two Inspectors-General have to go all over India. Then there is an officer in special charge of railways, with a distinct officer to superintend the construction of the State railways. There is also an officer who manages everything connected with the personnel of the P. W. D. The Telegraph Department is under a Director General in connection with the P. W. D., but to him is delegated much more authority than to the two Inspectors-General already named. The account branch is under an Accountant General of the P. W. D. The whole of the accounts are audited in detail in the P. W. D. itself. I think (continued General Strachey) that the general system of organization is satisfactory. It has grown up under the pressure of actual facts and been framed to meet positive requirements. It is too soon yet, however, to look for perfect arrangements. I think the P. W. D is the best working department in the administration. If the arrangements of other departments were tested as severely as ours they would show at least as bad as we do. (A laugh.) Of course there will always be considerable difference in designing great works as to ... really valuable, but my own idea, I confess, is that the worst cases of extravagant expenditure have occurred through interference from England. I refer to pressure from England for the execution of certain works. The first instance I would name is the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. A certain number of speculative gentlemen in Bengal thought the port of Calcutta dangerous, and that it would be a very fine thing to have a port at Mutlah, and they got the Government of India to establish a port there. The same persons recommended the railway and the Government unanimously, under Lord Canning, decided that it was inexpedient to construct the line. The reply of the Secretary of State was a very brief letter (Lord Derby was Secretary of State at the time) approving of the railway and not answering any one of the arguments of the Government of India. From the opening of the railway till two years ago when the Government took it over, it never paid its expenses. What I say is whether the business of Government to control the ... of a railway or not, the necessity for that

Do you estimate ... profitable?—A reliable ... is ... p... vernment forms an opinion as to what may be fairly anticipated to be the return simply from c... in other parts of India.

What was the estimate of the out-turn of the Madras Railway?—The Government of India ... and strongly condemned the scheme as certain to be a financial failure.

Sir C. Wingfield—Did not the projectors contemplate an entire transfer of the trade from the Hooghly to the Mutlah?—There was a good deal of tall talk, but I don't remember the precise nature of their calculations.

The Chairman—Have any estimates been made by the Government in regard to the probable out-turn of the State railways?—I can only repeat the answer I have already given to this question.

What is the present net profit on the cost of construction ... railway in the lower valley of the Indus?—... a nominal surplus. I may say I consider the making of the Indus valley line a great mistake.

And would not the port already constructed, viz., that near the coast, be the port likely to give the greatest profit?—I think not. The Government of India considered the opening up of a line between the Punjab and Kurrachee a great political object worth paying £20,000 or £30,000 a year for, at which the net loss is estimated.

On what principle do you think lines for State railways should be selected?—Of course the considerations of policy, military defence, commerce, and internal communications, are all important.

Have you arrived at any conclusion as to particular lines that ought to be constructed by the State?—I think the other lines they have in hand are very prosperous.

Do you think they should be constructed by direct government agency?—Yes. I do not anticipate that the expense would be at all greater than when the construction is carried on by companies. Indeed I think the cost of supervision in the case of the companies is greater.

Mr. Bourke—Do you know instances of Engineers who were receiving Rs. 700 or Rs. 600 a month from a railway company going into Government service at Rs. 500 in consequence of the privileges of pension?—Certainly.

The Chairman—I do not think you made it quite clear upon what principle sums were allotted for extraordinary works?—A special assignment is made from the borrowed money for a particular work, and a separate account is kept in regard to that work. Work assisted from the extraordinary funds becomes an extraordinary work, and there is no distinction as to the work itself, the distinction being only as to the source from which the money comes.

Whose duty is it to decide how much is to be assigned for particular works from the ordinary revenues?—The allocation from the lump sum allowed by the Financial Department is made by the P. W. D.

After some further examination the committee adjourned.

BOMBAY.

THE July number of the "Indian Travellers' Guide" will be published at this office to-day.

RAIN IN GUJERAT.—We learn from a private letter that there was a good fall of rain in almost all parts of Gujerat last week.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—All the printing establishments in connection with the Secretariat Department have been removed to the Government Central Press.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—We learn that Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, will not retire from the service till next year.

DENGUE FEVER.—A native paper suggests that Government should set about ascertaining the cause of the dengue fever, in order to find out a specific remedy for the epidemic.

THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET FUND.—The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has been appointed a trustee of the Parsee Punchayet Fund, in room of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

BARODA.—The *Soumher Bahadur* joins the rest of the native Press in pleading that there is great need for an able and wise Dewan to the Gaekwar, and that the British Government should obtain one for that Prince.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday a Mahomedan named Mookajee, whilst under the influence of liquor, fell from a window of his house to the roof of a house adjoining. He was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—In the Small Causes Court on Friday, before Judge O'Leary, a decree was entered in favour of Dya Sunda and against David Haeem and Hajabace, woman, for Rs. 872, being the amount of a promissory note dated 18th May 1870.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunnuds to Mr. Nugindas Toolseydas, authorising him to practise as a pleader at Belgaum, Dharwar, and Canara; Mr. Shawaksha Sorabjee, at Tanna and Poona; and Mr. Bulwuntrao Mahadeo at Tanna.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Candy, Acting Educational Inspector Southern Division, has been appointed Acting Director of Public Instruction at Berar. A native contemporary praises Mr. Candy for his various good qualities, such as energy, love of work, frankness of disposition, &c.

THE STRUCK-OFF SOLICITOR AGAIN.—Mr. Edward Elliot, whose name a short time ago was struck off the roll of solicitors, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself on a public thoroughfare, and was fined five rupees.

A COMPLAINT ABOUT EDUCATED NATIVES.—A native paper, the *Dnyan Bodhak*, mourns over the increasing prevalence of the vice of drinking in this country, particularly among those who have received an English education, and beseeches Government to take more effectual measures to check the spread of this great evil.

THE WEATHER.—A house which was in course of erection on the Parell Road fell in on Friday afternoon, injuring a native girl, aged about eleven years. On the same day, a house belonging to Hajee Tar Mahomed and Hajee Mahomed, situated in the native town, gave way, but fortunately nobody was injured. The house, it appears, was in a dilapidated state.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, a European was charged before Mr. Nana Moroje with committing an assault against the person of one Dhackoo Sudasew, a bill collector in the service of a Mahomedan tailor. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25, out of which five rupees to go to the complainant, who contributed the amount to the poor-box.

THE PROCESS OF DEODORIZING NIGHT SOIL.—A native paper published at Poona, referring to the process discovered by Mr. Kero Laxmon, of the Deccan College, of deodorizing night soil and converting it into portable bricks fit for transport to any distance for agricultural purposes, earnestly recommends it to the favourable notice of Government in the new Agricultural Department.

ASSAULTING TWO BORAHS.—Mr. A. F. Soundy, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Soundy and Co., appeared on Saturday before Mr. Nana Morojee to answer two separate charges of assault preferred against him by two Borees. Mr. Sorabjee Bejanjee, pleader, conducted the prosecution; the defendant was unrepresented. The magistrate on the evidence fined the defendant Rs. 20 in each case and Rs. 60 as costs in both the cases.

A DURBAR AT POONA.—A Durbar is to be held this morning at 6 o'clock, at the Bhoodwar Warra, in the city of Poona, for the purpose of christening the clock, which has been placed at the Bhoodwars by Ameer Onrow Vinchorekur, in memory of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh at Bombay. We understand that His Excellency the Governor will attend this Durbar, and we have no doubt that

FIRE UPON A JUNKS.—On Saturday last, at the Criminal Sessions, Mr. Bapoorao K. Palekar, who had been fined Rs. ... for ... ndance as a juror, appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Bulwuntrao was said to be a very good reliable husband, and his brother, Mr. K. Laxmon Palekar, stated on solemn affirmation, that the former had been suffering from fever for more than a week, had been absent from office and confined to his bed, and that he (Mr. Bulwuntrao) had written an excuse for him, which was sent to the Deputy Sheriff. He stated further that Mr. Bulwuntrao had been advised by a native doctor. His Lordship observed that a medical certificate should be sent in the course of the day, when he would take the circumstances of the case into his consideration. The juror was then allowed to leave the court. Later in the day, a medical certificate was submitted to his Lordship, who ordered the fine upon Mr. Palekar to be remitted.

A PURCHASER OF STOLEN GOODS.—Cowerjee Sorabjee was sentenced the other day at the Criminal Sessions to a year's imprisonment on conviction of having criminally misappropriated a quantity of ink, the property of Messrs. Stewart Wilkinson, Trustees, had sold the ink to one Lookmonjee Paoobjee, a Parsee, and on the premises being seized by the police found it. On the disposal of the case, the ink was made over to the prosecutor by order of the Court. Lookmonjee claimed it, however, as his property, saying he had paid a fair price for it. Having presented a petition to the presiding judge, he appeared before the court on Saturday last to ask that the property should be restored to him. His Lordship said he had considered the petition, and was of opinion that he (Lookmonjee) had purchased ink which had been stolen. The right of property had not been changed, and according to law the ink was made over to the rightful owner. Lookmonjee had no right to claim it. The decision in this instance will be a fresh warning to purchasers of goods under suspicious circumstances.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL AND THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A short time ago one Tookaram Bhowance, aged about eighteen years, caste Kunbi, was tried before Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, Joint Session Judge of Tanna, with kidnapping a girl or a woman named Laxmee from lawful guardianship, and also with theft of ornaments from the person of the girl. The facts of the case are these. On the afternoon of the 17th January last, the girl Luxamee left her home for the ostensible purpose of visiting her uncle, who resided in another part of the town. She did not return in the course of the evening, and as her husband could find no trace of her, he applied to the police. On the following afternoon she was found by the police in the house of a woman named Luxmee, the mother-in-law of the accused. Luxmee then accounted for her absence by saying that she had been enticed away and robbed and locked up by prisoner and another man who had accosted her in the street and deceived her with a false message that her father-in-law wished to speak to her at a certain house which they named. The men had conducted her to a house, where they stripped her of her ornaments, and detained her until it was dark. The prisoner then conducted her to the house where she was found by the police. The house was occupied by two women, and they had kept her locked up in a room. The husband of Luxmee informed the police in the first instance that he suspected the accused. On his information the prisoner was questioned and his house was searched, but nothing was then found. On the following day it appeared that the prisoner himself suggested to the chief constable that the woman Luxmee might be in a certain house, and there they found her. The accused, when confronted with Luxmee, stated that her ornaments were with him. The police again proceeded to his house, and he then produced from a hole in the floor under a large chest in a room in the house all the missing ornaments. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The High Court, on a review of the return of cases, confirmed the sentence of the lower court.

HIGH COURT.—1ST JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

NON CAUSES.

494-71—C. Tyabjee—Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback v. Mancokbai widow—Thacker and Chalk.

495-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—John Sands and others v. Munchershaw Dadabhoy and others—No appearance.

503-71—Jefferson and Payne—Javaichund Jaitha v. Khimjee Goculdass—No appearance.

504-71—Jefferson and Payne—Navlbai, widow, v. Cassumbhai Dhurumsey—Manisty and Fletcher.

506-71—Jefferson and Payne—Currimbhoy Heerjee and another v. Nurseo Saheboo—Dallas and Lynch.

511-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Heeragur Tullockgur v. Suroopchand Hezara, Cleveland and Peile.

515-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Molla Seidall and another v. The Albert Mill Co.—Manisty and Fletcher, and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

516-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Rowjee v. Rabatbai, widow—E. Elliot.

520-71—C. Tyabjee—Manifabai, widow, and another v. Dalackbai, widow, and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

532-71—R. J. Aldam—Gopalrao Naraven and others v. Ibramjee Ismaljee Gauley and another—Shamrao P.

534-71—Leathes and Crawford—Richard Lillamore S. and another v. Tapidas Vurjidas and another—No appearance.

535-71—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebrahim and another v. The Eastern Insurance Office—No appearance.

546-71—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Dhuljee Rustomjee v. Mahomed Nalees Khan—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

547-71—Dallas and Lynch—Pudumsey Luckamsey and others v. Jewraj Poonsey—No appearance.

549-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Nathmull Randyal and another v. Bijraj Nathooram—Jefferson and Payne.

555-71—Jefferson and Payne—Khatao Munjee v. William Forsyth Hunter—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

559-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Honorable Munculdass Nathoobhoy v. Shamjee Jadowjee—Shamrao P.

560-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Veerjee Rowjee v. Punalall Poonumchund—Manisty and Fletcher.

562-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Eduljee v. Metha Munjee—C. Tyabjee.

487-71—G. L. Moly—Ruttonsey Mooljee v. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

322-71—Leathes and Crawford—Khulphanbhoy Ruttonsey v. John Phillips and another—C. Tyabjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dackey v. Anundrao Deniasnathjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Ramtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

875-71—J. Gopall—Laxamibaee, widow, v. Keshooram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

[illegible] Hemalall Shigrunjee and another—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP FATTIH SALAM, W. Halliday, arrived yesterday from Mauritius (June 11th) with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s INDUS, 2,205 tons, Captain N. Stuart, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 319 chests of Malwa opium.

THE s.s. ZAIRE, 1,209 tons, Captain T. A. Olivers, arrived on the 29th instant from Madras (June 4th) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain F. J. Wroughton, Mr. R. Garkell, Captain W. C. Smith, Mr. A. J. Murray, Mr. G. Williamson, Mrs. C. Harden and infant, Mr. W. W. Smith, Mr. R. Fane, Mrs. Shortland, Miss Shortland, Master W. Shortland, Master G. Shortland, Master J. Shortland, Mrs. Shephard, Mr. R. W. Collay and three children, Mr. W. H. Luna, Captain Neilson, Mr. O. Neilson, Mr. L. Cowlrin, Mr. H. Kirby, Mr. T. Madevrao, Mr. G. A. Paxton, and Captain and Mrs. Tytler.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JUNE—JULY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 44 m	3 9	Monday..... 1	1 56 m	4 11
8 12 a	3 1		2 34 a	1 9
9 36 m	4 5	Tuesday..... 2	2 46 m	5 5
9 3 a	2 10		3 29 s	1 9
10 22 m	4 11	Wednesday ... 3	3 31 m	5 10
9 47 a	2 9		4 18 a	4 10
11 5 m	5 5	Thursday 4	4 10 m	6 1
10 28 a	2 9		5 3 a	1 11
11 40 m	5 8	Friday 5	4 47 m	6 8
11 7 a	2 10		5 40 a	2 2
0 13 m	5 9	Saturday..... 6	5 24 m	6 4
11 44 a	2 9		6 26 a	2 8
.....	.....	Sunday 7	5 59 m	6 3
0 32 a	5 9		6 48 a	2 8

Moon—New, 8th, 11h. 15m. P.M.

SATURDAY'S ... announce the death of deep regret ... announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel ... Stephenson, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and of the Scots Fusilier Guards, which occurred last evening at his residence, Ganpesh Khind, of cholera. He was seized early yesterday morning with the disorder, and though having the best of medical attendance accustomed to this disease. His remains will be interred this morning in the Sirdar Cemetery."

THE AUDITING OF THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 28th June.

To the Clerk of the Peace.

SIR,—Consequent on a Resolution of the Bench passed on October 25th, 1871, that the concurrent audit of the Municipal accounts should be made by the Accountant General, no audit has been made during 1872 by the usual auditor. But up to this date the Accountant General has not undertaken the duty, in consequence of the establishment to be allowed to him not having been settled, and therefore there has been no audit of any kind since the beginning of 1872. As it will ... of this office if the audit of the accounts is much further deferred, I suggest for the consideration of the Bench that the auditors of last year might be appointed to audit the accounts up to date, and thereafter to hold a concurrent audit until the Accountant General undertakes the duty.—I have, &c.,

J. B. PELLY,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

AN APPLICATION FOR A RAILWAY STATION AT MUSJID BUNDER.

Bombay, 29th June.

To B. Conder, Esq., Traffic Manager to the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.

SIR,—We the undersigned residents near Musjid Bunder, Shamjee Hossajee Street, and Chinch Bunder, 2nd and 3rd rows, beg most respectfully to bring to your favourable notice the urgent necessity of immediately opening a railway station somewhere near the said Musjid Bunder. There is, as the company is well aware, a great traffic in the aforsaid locality owing to the establishment of many respectable merchants' shops and warehouses. Moreover, this part of the town is admittedly very thickly populated, and we are humbly of opinion that if there is a station opened here it will not only pay the expenses of and incidental to it, but will also realize a handsome revenue for the company, whilst to the many merchants, traders and other inhabitants it will be a great boon and convenience. We have been given to understand that the company has been well aware of the advisability of opening such a station in this locality, and that with a view to the accomplishment of this purpose, some years ago, benches were ordered to be placed near the Musjid Bunder as a sort of temporary station, but that owing to the great number of carts, full of goods crossing and recrossing the line the whole day the company had then temporarily to give up that object until the completion of the over-bridges, which were then in the course of construction. The over-bridges having now been completed, the only obstacle in the way of opening such a station is now removed, and we cannot but hope, therefore, that the company will, with its usual policy of endeavouring to aid the inhabitants of this great emporium of trade, view this application with a favourable regard, and ere long favour us with a station as requested, and thus add to the many obligations it has already conferred on the citizens of Bombay.—We have the honor to be, &c.

Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
Narsey Kessowjee, Esq.
Dhuramsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.
[illegible] Esq.
[illegible] Dhurmsey, Esq.
Rehem Abhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.,
and about 850 others.

APPLICATION FOR ... BEFORE A SPEEDY ...

At the Criminal Sessions ... Powders Re. 1.
... Rs. 12.
... in two cases in the ... Acid, per bottle Rs. 3,
... of bales containing ... Soda per bottle Re. 1-12.
... good cotton ... Qts. 1-8 Pts. 1-...
... Goculdass ... Ginger ... 1-8 ... ship,
... moving Refresher ... a special
... D. ... ere of very great importance to the
... community of Bombay, and they were ... intricate cases. The charges were ... criminal breach of trust and theft. Messrs. Gilbart Brothers had a consignment of cotton to make to Europe, and had a number of bales of good cotton in bunder boats which lay for the night off the bunder. During the night other boats went alongside; the trick of transmutation was rapidly gone through; and bales of rubbish were substituted for good merchantable cotton. Under Act 65 section 9, it was usual for the Court to direct important cases to be tried before special juries. These cases, the learned counsel apprehended, were of great importance, and the disclosures to be made therein would throw considerable light on the systematic fraud which had been going on in the harbour, probably for many years past.

His Lordship granted the application. Mr. Marriott was told to communicate with the Clerk of the Crown as to fixing a convenient day for the trial.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE SHARE MANIA TIMES.

ON Saturday Acting Chief Justice Sir Charles Sargent gave judgment in "Mamoobjee Eduljee v. the Government of Bombay and the Collector of Bombay." The plaintiff sought to recover in this suit the sum of Rs. 2,84,000, being the amount of damages alleged to be sustained by him in consequence of the breaches of contract and duty and other defaults of the defendants and their servants. The plaint set forth that in 1864, the defendants, taking advantage of the then state of the market, and of the spirit of commercial speculation or enterprise then prevailing, put up for sale a number of lots of Crown lands situate within the town and island which were to be held by the highest bidders for long terms of years upon the nominal or low rents which were specified in the conditions, whereby large profits were in the next year obtained by the defendants respectively. Early in September 1864 one of these sales by auction was announced by Mr. George Scott, then Collector of Bombay, as about to take place on the 15th. There were five lots, upon which there was then standing a block of buildings called the military staff buildings, which had been purchased by the plaintiff in the name of "materials" at another Government auction on the 2nd of the same month for a sum of Rs. 58,000, and upon condition to remove the same buildings on or before the 28th February 1865. The plaintiff, through his solicitor, Mr. William Henry Crawford, entered into negotiations with Mr. Scott for the purpose of having the conditions of the said sale so far modified as to enable him in the event of his becoming the highest bidder (which he then undertook to be) to maintain the said buildings upon the said lots without being compelled to remove them, and without being compellable to make any other alteration in the said block save that the south and east façade should be altered so as to conform to the plan referred to in the conditions of sale. The undertaking of the plaintiff and his proposals were accepted by the Collector upon the part of Government, and it was then verbally agreed between the collector and the solicitor on behalf of the plaintiff that the plaintiff should upon those terms proceed to bid at the auction, and upon his becoming the highest bidder, and, upon his being the highest bidder thereat, a Government lease, embodying the terms aforesaid should be thereupon granted to him, he paying the purchase money therefor into the hands of the said Collector. On this understanding the plaintiff attended at the auction and became the highest bidder for lots four and five whereon the said buildings were situated, at the price of Rs. 1,17,093 for lot four, and Rs. 1,60,720 for lot five. The total sum was subject to the yearly payment of Rs. 12 by way of quit rent to Government for the two lots during the whole of his term and interest thereon. The validity of the verbal terms of agreement was as well after as before the last mentioned auction sale expressly recognised upon behalf of the Government by Mr. Scott as by the solicitor for the defendants, Mr. Bickerstetth. Mr. Showell, who succeeded to the ... Collector were bound ... demand and accede ... were much more bound to ... it within the period agreed upon for the completion of the sale and purchase, and that in default as the aforesaid delays and refusals upon the part of the defendants, and specially their refusal to grant him within the due time the stipulated lease of the lots he had bought, the defendants were now liable to make good to him all losses, damages, and liabilities incurred by him in respect of the premises. The plaintiff had been forced to borrow money from the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) the sum of two lakhs, and the land had been mortgaged to the company. The plaintiff in making this last agreement had expectations of being able to satisfy the loan and interest speedily, at considerable profit to himself, there being at that time amongst monied people in Bombay a great demand and competition for the purchase of land, and in the portion of the Elphinstone Circle where his ... situated the price of land was the unprecedented high one of Rs. 150 per square yard at ... least. Several people made applications to the ... for the ... and an application made to him ... Taylor was accepted by the plaintiff in Dec... 1864, Mr. Taylor agreeing to purchase the lots and the greater part of the block of buildings or materials for the price of four lakhs and a half upon the condition that a good title to the land should be shown, and a proper conveyance or assignment of the premises was to be executed on or before the 1st April 1865. This agreement was made known to the then Collector of Bombay, and no objection was expressed as to the plaintiffs being in a position to perform it. Mr. Taylor had urged the plaintiff to repeat the agreement, and at length finding that although the plaintiff was most willing he was disabled by the breaches of contract on the part of the Government and their omission to grant him his ... demanded the execution ... to ... Competition for land having ceased since 1865 the plaintiff had failed to meet with any sub-purchaser in the place of Mr. Taylor, and the lots were now quite unsaleable except at ruinous loss. Plaintiff had prayed Government to compensate him for his losses occasioned by the defaults, and they had returned a letter purporting to be an absolute refusal; and he now prayed that the Court should declare that he was entitled to compensation, and to award payment to be made unto him of Rs. 2,81,066 by the defendants. The defendants in their written statement stated that the plaintiff became the purchaser of certain materials constituting the Government Staff buildings at Church Gate Street, subject to certain written terms of sale dated 3rd August 1864, amongwhich was one to the effect that the purchaser should remove and entirely clear the ground of the said materials on or before the 28th February 1865, and that all such materials as remained on the land after that date would be forfeited to Government, and no entry on the land by the purchaser of the materials or his agents after that date would on any account be permitted. They submitted that Mr. George Scott had no authority to alter or waive the performance by the purchaser of any of the terms of sale. The defendants submitted they were not liable to pay compensation or indemnity to the plaintiff in respect of any of the matters alleged, and they also relied upon the provisions of Act XIV. of 1859 of the Legislative Council of India being shown to bar the suit.

The case was argued before Sir Charles Sargent on the 18th April—Messrs. Anstey and Green for the plaintiff; Messrs. Mayhew and White for defendants.

The issues raised by Mr. White were—(1). Whether the defendants have been guilty of the breaches of contract or any of them as alleged in the plaint? (2) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the compensation or damages claimed or any part thereof? (3.) Whether the plaintiff's suit was not barred by the Limitation Act? (4.) Whether the defendants contracted with the plaintiff as alleged in the 7th para. of the plaint? (5.) Whether the plaintiff by accepting the lease of the 30th April 1866 had not waived or extinguished his right to the said compensation for damages? Mr. Anstey raised the issues—(1.) Whether the defendants are not stopped by their agreement under seal and the correspondence from denying the contract as alleged in the plaint? and (2) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for or any part thereof.

Sir Charles Sargent said that the Act of Limitations decided that an action for the breach of any contract must be instituted within three years; and he considered that the defendants' argument on this point was valid; and after a review of the whole circumstances of the case, His Lordship was of opinion that ... in his action and he therefore passed judgment for the defendants with costs. His Lordship explained that in his decision he had not thought it necessary to consider the question whether or not Government were bound by the transaction of Mr. Scott.

RECONSTRUCTION OF A DOCUMENT.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT and Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

RAMCHUNDRA GUMBODHUR v. DHONDU RAGHUNATH.

THIS was a special appeal from the decision of Mr. H. J. Parson, Assistant Judge at Ratnagiri, in appeal No. 72 of 1870, amending the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri.

Dhondu sued to recover from Ramchundra three fields which he (Dhondu) alleged had been mortgaged by his grandfather to the defendant in 1842 as security to repay the debt of Rs. 40. The mortgage deed (Exhibit No. 13) stipulated that the fields should remain in the possession of the mortgagee (Ramchundra) who was to receive the profits of the land in lieu of interest. The deed further stipulates that the mortgager should himself pay every year the amount of Government assessment due on the three fields, but that if the same remained unpaid through the mortgager's default, and the mortgagee (Ramchundra), being called upon to pay, made payment, then further interest was to run on the principal sum Rs. 40. Ramchundra admitted the mortgage and expressed his willingness to allow the fields to be redeemed on receiving Rs. 380, including principal, interest and expenses incurred by him on account of the land. The Subordinate Judge decreed the plaintiff (Dhondu) to be entitled to redeem the fields on payment of Rs. 192, viz., Rs. 40 on account of the principal, and Rs. 152 which the Subordinate Judge found to have been paid by the mortgagee (Ramchundra) on account of Government assessment. In appeal, the Assistant Judge amended the decree of the first Court by reducing the amount of the redemption money to Rs. 61-9-6, viz., Rs. 40 being principal, and Rs. 21-9-6 being interest at 9 per cent. for six years previous to the date of the suit. Mr. Parson construed the mortgagee deed to stipulate that in the event of the mortgagee being compelled to pay the assessment on the land through the mortgager's default he (mortgagee) was only entitled to additional interest and not to the amount of payment made by him.

Ramchundra thereon preferred a special appeal to the High Court on the 18th February 1872. The appeal was heard on Friday last.

Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, for the special appellant, argued that the Assistant Judge had quite misconstrued and misunderstood the meaning and scope of the mortgage deed No. 13. He was wrong in holding that the mortgagee was only entitled to receive additional interest on the principal sum, when, through the mission or neglect of the mortgager, he (mortgagee) had to pay the Government assessment. The words of the deed clearly were: "I (mortgager) shall myself pay every year the Government assessment and shall give you no trouble about it. If, however, I failed and you were called upon to pay it and you did pay it, then as many rupees as you (mortgagee) shall pay on account of the Government assessment, so many rupees on Rs. 40 shall be paid to you every year." Mr. Vishnu argued that the word "and" was evidently omitted between the words "so many rupees" and "interest," and that when that word was supplied, the sense at once became very clear. The mortgagee was under any circumstances entitled to get back the money which was paid by him to Government as assessment and which the mortgager had expressly bound himself to pay. If the mortgagee was only to receive interest on the sum of Rs. 40 and not on what he would have to pay and had actually paid on account of the mortgaged property, there was no necessity for using the words "than as many rupees as you (mortgagee) shall pay on account of the government assessment, so many rupees."

Mr. Shiwashunkur Govindram, *contra*, urged that the case should be sent back with a direction that an account be taken by the lower Court of the profits of the land and of the interest due on the mortgage, when very likely nothing would be found due to the mortgagee.

The Court observed that the mortgage deed was misconstrued by the lower Court, and was of opinion that the mortgagee (Ramchundra) was clearly entitled to receive back from the mortgager (Dhondu) the money paid by the former as assessment. The Court therefore reversed the decree of the Assistant Judge and directed him to record and return his finding on the issue, "what was paid by the mortgagee (Ramchundra) as Government assessment on the mortgaged fields since the date of the mortgage."

"ONE FOR THE LADIES."—An American judge has decided that a husband may open a wife's letters, on the ground so often and so tersely stated by Mr. Theophilus Parsons of Cambridge, that "the husband and wife are one, and the husband is that one!"

Padhu Salen Chitlangia ... prosecution, said that ... counter and no way ... evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Marriott said he appeared for the ... his friend Mr. Harmanji ... in this case was the property ... Hindu family, in which both ... sooner were interested.

No evidence being offered, the jury were ... return a formal verdict of "not guilty," and the ... sooner was discharged.

A CORDED COMMODE ... possession a forged currency note for Rs. 1,000, ... ing or having reason to believe it to be forged. ... Farran, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared ... for the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the jury, said the indictment in the case ... was laid under section 474 of the Penal Code, and prisoner was charged with having in his possession a forged document, knowing it to be forged. It happened that the police received certain information, in consequence of which they arrested the prisoner as he was ... leaving his house on the 9th May last. ... them a quantity of documents which the learned counsel ... not ... repeat to the jury. Prisoner ... a note for Rs. 1,000 and other documents. ... made an attempt to tear them up. His hand was seized by a policeman and he was prevented from carrying his object into effect. Several people collected on the spot and it was, on examination, discovered to be a forgery. The learned counsel read from ... Commentaries on the Penal Code to shew that it was necessary for the prosecution to prove ... intent; and said that evidence to that effect would be offered. The question of intent was a question of fact, merely for the jury to consider upon the whole of the case, the conduct of the prisoner ... learned counsel then

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Spinning shares at better rates. Other shares quiet. Government Paper unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	442
10,500	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	413
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	[illegible]
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	More rain is wanted.
40,000	200	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bkg Corpn	Had fallen in
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	[illegible]
32,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank	is reported to
10,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	flight of the

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	20	8 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	19	12 p.c.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13	10 p.c.	Ditto	do.
.....	£100	100	4 p.c.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£25	19	8 p.c.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,300
8,000	150	all	...	Free Land & Pier Co. Ld.	129
750	2,000	2,000	31 p.c.	Mazagon Land Company	840
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Puri Canning Land Company, Limited	412½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,075
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	375
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	[illegible]
200	2,000	all	25do.	Bombay Press Co.	balance for two
200	500	all	35do.	Do Do	[illegible]
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton C.	[illegible]
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	ll probably be
800	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	their place being
250	2,000	all	200	East India P. Co.	now stationed at
150	3,500	all	150	Fort Pr. Co.	[illegible]
300	2,000	1,800	30 p.c.	Franji Co.	[illegible]
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Pre.	[illegible]
200	6,000	6,000	224 p.c.	Hydraul.	telegram has been
200	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperia.	gents of the barque
200	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Karrach.	Grigg, commander of
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussa.	week at Cocanada from
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince.	[illegible]
100	1,000	750	...	Scind.	[illegible]
				Pre.	[illegible]
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinn.	rations are being made
225	2,500	1,000	250	Victo.	Pier, which have been

* Per share for Mr. Stolberg, the Traffic [illegible] appointed agent to [illegible] Jamaica.—*Madras Athe.*

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,760	160 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	[illegible]
600	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spi.	[illegible]
500	2,500	all	140	Alliance Spinni.	[illegible]
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	Chief Court by
900	1,000	all	20	Bombay United	stoms v. Mrs.
1,600	150	150	25	Broach Mills	Montagu Kava-
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Dhurumsee	takes place in
750	Cth	all	200 p.c.	Empress	clerk [illegible]
2,500	red from	all	140	Fazulbhoy	suitable press [illegible]
8	so, there could	pres	Mora.	Sp.	[illegible]
8	ression. It hel	s	Oriental	[illegible]	
6	he contrary ;	216	Royal	[illegible]	
	has reason t		share for the	adadfadar of police,	
	o produce.	CELA		issed for embezzling	
		ex disp		Bombay	[illegible]
				ing	[illegible]
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bonl	
500	2,000	200	...	Kirk	

...ers the rates ruling in Kurrachee ...ned principal articles of produce on the 21st ... Gadoa Sind Rs. 19 8 to 19-12 per maund of 84 lbs. Amritsar, 19 8 to 19-12 ; Dehera Mooltan, Rs. 22 8 ; Ferozepore, Rs. 21 to 23, and Shaw 16 to 18.—*Sind News*, June 24.

...ENT.—A man named Veerasawamy Pillay, ... of the Forest Department, has been ... up before the Deputy Magistrate of Wynaad, for aiding and abetting the notorious Mr. Turnbull, now undergoing his term of imprisonment for embezzlement. Mr. Cherry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is the prosecutor, acting under orders from his superior, and a number of witnesses have been summoned from all parts, among whom is Turnbull himself.—*Madras Mail*, June 26.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH AT CALICUT is, we learn, in a very decaying state. Formerly there was a chaplain located there, but as the chaplains looked upon the place as a sort of Penal Settlement, and not as a field ... for the spread of the Gospel, the chaplaincy has been ... but abolished, and only once a month does the Revd. Mr. Pope pay the place a visit, ... usually on a Friday night, and departing by the first train on Monday morning. The Roman Catholics have the run of the place, and are doubtless doing a great deal of ... —*Ibid.*

REMITTANCE FROM REGISTERED LETTERS.—We learn that the extensive robberies of Currency notes from registered letters to which we adverted in a recent issue have been traced to the Deputy Post Master of Kalka who is however *non est*. The Police are in quest of the delinquent but up to the present moment nothing has been heard of him. It is very singular that these robberies should have been carried on for some time with perfect impunity. The value of the abstracted notes, we hear amounts to several thousand rupees.—*Mofussilite.*

THE LATE FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.—In addition to the reward of Rs. 10,000 offered for the arrest of D. Venoutta Chullaniya for passing the forged Madras currency notes at Benares, the Government have offered a further reward of Rs. 10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who ... It appears also that Venoutta did not invest the whole of the notes in jewellery, but exchanged thirty of them for thirty 1,000-rupee notes of the Bengal circle, and one for two notes of Rs. 500 each of the same circle. ... bay. (Lit. ...

THE STATE OF SUICIDE.—On Monday afternoon a native ... woman, apparently labouring under insanity, ... safely threw herself into the river Hooghly, from the floating pontoon, used as a landing stage for passengers by the native steam-ferry at Howrah. She would undoubtedly have been drowned had it not been for the assistance of some native labourers, who were close at hand, and who succeeded in rescuing her and dragging her out." She was heard singing a death wailing while approaching the river, and bore a respectable appearance for one of her class—while she retained a pertinacious silence as to the cause of the rash act.—*Englishman*, June 27.

AN AUDACIOUS STREET ROBBER.—On the Strand of Calcutta, at about 5 o'clock on Monday evening, was a crowd of natives were assembled awaiting the arrival of the native steam ferry at Armenian Ghaut, some low caste native stole a gold necklace from the neck of a little boy, with one Mohindro Dey, who was about to cross over to Howrah. The stolen ornaments are described as being ten pieces of gold strung together, two tobahs, and valued at Rs. 32, the property of Natharamajee Sircar of Colabbaree section of Howrah. The child was accompanied by his mother and another native female acquaintance, both bearing a respectable appearance, and wearing a profusion of jewellery on their persons, who willingly offered to reward the finder of stolen jewellery.—*Ibid.*

THE DEATH OF MR. MAU.—The following further particulars regarding the death of Mr. Mau, Assistant Commissioner of Bassein, is taken from a Rangoon journal :—

It seems at the first alarm Mr. Mau seized a musket from a policeman, and ran down to the scene of the dacoity many yards in advance of the policemen. The people whose houses he passed shouted " *Woondou labee*" (the Assistant Commissioner is coming) and Mau rushed on. As he neared the house where the dacoits were a shot was fired which struck him in the breast, and killed him instantly. Arres's were made that night, and the dacoits were found to consist of two parties from villages in the vicinity of Nagathiangyoung. Fifteen men are now under trial. The man who fired at Mr. Mau has been caught. Public opinion in the district seems to show that the crime is a simple dacoity of the old Burman type, and the death of poor Mr. Mau an unfortunate accident of no political import.

THE MAHOMEDANS OF MADRAS.—The Mahomedans of Madras are in great poverty. The testimony on this point is unanimous. But few people, we imagine, had any idea that the condition of the Mahomedan population was so distressing. Mr. Hyder Jung writes : " I have with the profoundest regret to state that pauperism and mendicity have vastly increased amongst the Mahomedans since 1866, when they were deprived of the great and munificent source of help they possessed, the Royal head of the Mahomedans in Madras, the Nawab of the Carnatic, who died in that year." He further tells us that the aristocracy has declined, and that many men of wealth, power and position, who were formerly the most bounteous dispensers of charity, are now " decayed and bowed down to the dust." He concludes his report by declaring that the extent of want, misery, and wretchedness amongst the Mahomedans in this town " is beyond conception or imagination."—*Madras Mail.*

THE CHOLERA AT AGRA.—The *Delhi Gazette* of the 27th inst. says :—" Exaggerated rumours of the pre-

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—1ST JULY.

London ..	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolams & Oil in bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre ..	Cotton	No ship
	Coffee	
Overland ..	Steamers	£2 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 42 per bale nominal
Calcutta ..	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Colombo ..	If we are not mistaken	Rs. 17 and Calcutta Post

... cases of cholera in the regiment ... last, including ... woman and 4 children,—and 17 deaths. Ambulance carts have been provided for the use of the poor women and children in camp, who are permitted to visit the neighbouring gardens morning and evening."

A SERIOUS CASE OF CHEATING AT ALLAHABAD, DISTRICT ... —A correspondent of a contemporary writes from Kirwee :—" A serious case of cheating has taken place, one of the wealthy firms of the commercial town of Rajahpore in this district posted four *bearing* letters enclosing hoondees valued at Rs. 4,850 to firms at Calcutta, ... and Allahabad. A post-office peon who was ... this, abstracted the hoondees, destroyed the ... letters, and having substituted other letters ... those firms to send him the value of the ... in Currency Notes. This the Calcutta firm did, but the firm at Allahabad suspecting foul ... municated the fact to the Rajahpore *hoshee*, ... whole affair was brought to light. The peon ... d that he committed the offence with the ... ence of the Deputy Post-master of Rajahpore. ... were taken to give prompt information to the ... the result was creditable to the department ... discovered notes to the value of nearly Rs. 4000, ... nde in such cases is everything ; in this case ... Inspector of the station, I am informed, took immediate action, if not, the peon would in all probability have absconded, and there would certainly have been great difficulty ... effecting his capture."

" PEGS AND DIALECTICS."—You are aware that a short time ago, a dialectical society was formed in Madras. Notwithstanding that some old buffers who should have supported it, did not (in fact one went so far as to call it a diabolical society—perhaps he had not a dictionary close at hand) it has been getting on very well. The first debate they had was a most serious and important one. A committee consisting of six members was appointed to discuss the advisability of having refreshments on the premises. The members all agreed, and another meeting was held to allow time to make certain rules in connection with the refreshment department. The most amusing incident at this meeting was the selection of a standard measure for a 'peg.' Three wine glasses were produced one went 16 to the bottle,—one 12—and one ... and would you believe it, the latter was chosen. I voted for 16 to the bottle, but was bidden over. I then proposed that members should restrict themselves to only 2 glasses of an evening—but even in this instance, I was outvoted, and the following resolution was carried—" That members should use their own discretion as to the quantity that they could stand, without compelling the floor to rise up and hit their heads."—*Madras Correspondent of the Bangalore Spectator.*

JUGGERNATH.—Dr. Hunter, we are told, in his book on Orissa has exploded the belief that there is any obscenity connected with the festival of Juggernath, and our Serampore contemporary bears personal testimony to the truth of the statement. If we are allowed the liberty of expressing our opinion on the subject, we must say that though there is nothing positively indecent in the festival itself, the Pundahs or priests, who have the management of it, are notoriously immoral men, and many females who go to a pilgrimage to Pooree return no more to lead chaste lives. Nor is that all. The sculptures on the temple from top to bottom and the paintings on the car are the foulest ... the most abominable possible. Even those who ... every faith in Juggernath cannot help being shocked by them. How then does the *Friend* say there is no obscenity ?—*Indian Mirror.*

YOUNG BENGAL'S DIFFICULTY WITH HIS WIFE.—Young Bengal is in difficulty. Enlightened and philanthropic Englishmen ought to run to his rescue. What is the matter ?—some may ask. Well, the matter is serious. It is a difficulty in the " Home Department." It is nothing more or less than this. The educated Babu does not know what polite expression would best denote his wife. It is really impossible to conceive a more pitiable or embarrassed, position than that in which he is placed whenever he has occasion to allude to his partner in life. He of course fashionably abandons the old orthodox custom according to which women in Bengal are called after one, generally the eldest, of their children. It would be a libel on the intelligence and character of Faker Chand, B. A., to expect him to designate his wife as ' Pánchanan's mother,' or worse still, ' the holder of Panchanan in the womb.' On the other hand he is too modest and shy to go to the other extreme, and speak of her in the presence of friends and relatives as ' My wife' or ' Mrs. So-and-so.' He evidently dislikes both extremes, and is ever trying to compromise matters and discover a middle course. He is constantly devising fresh expedients of getting over the difficulty, although, we must say, he is just as much in the dark now as ever. It may, however, be interesting to trace the direction in which this reform movement tends. The following may be accepted as its latest phase. A Babu in sending a message to his wife would now-a-days be found to direct the messenger to " the inside of our house," or to " our room"—(this is of course figurative.) In inquiring about her health, the Baboo would probably ask—" How are they of our house ?" The plural may be grammatical, but it is significant and complimentary. Will somebody solve the difficulty ?—*Indian Mirror.*

LOSS OF SEVERAL BOATS ON THE KHULNAH RIVER.—By a private letter, dated the 18th instant, we learn that on the evening of the 15th, a heavy squall passed over the Khulnah River, which became very rough and boisterous, and that some boats laden with firewood have been lost.—*Indian Daily News.*

SARCASTIC.—Many twenty-year old Anglo-Indians must remember the old joke that if a civil servant of long standing failed as a revenue officer, and was actually too bad to be made either a Salt or an Opium Agent, there was nothing for it but to convert him into a District Judge. We can only hope that no lingering faith in this time honoured jest is responsible for the appointment of Mr. Richardson as Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA MINT.—During the week from the 3rd to the 8th of June, no silver was tendered for ... at the Calcutta Mint. When the state of our exchange and money markets is considered, in relation to foreign remittals, and with the Secretary of State's supplies in the shape of bills on India, the Calcutta Mint establishment is not likely to be overworked, nor are Sir Richard Temple's sanguine expectations regarding the additional employment for that establishment likely to be realized.—*Ibid.*

THE COURT OF WARDS.—The Revenue Board have ruled that when the estate of a male minor is first brought under the Court of Wards, a statement should ... submitted to the board showing as accurately as possible all fixed annual charges against the estate, the amount of debt, &c. The Board will thus be enabled to fix the amount that is to be considered as the net income of the estate, and thereby to determine whether the ward should be sent to the institution. They will thus also have the data for calculating the proportion of the general expenses of the institution to be borne by each ward after his admission. Further, that whenever the Director proposes incurring expenditure on account of any minor in the Ward's Institution, other than such as may be absolutely necessary for his education ; that is to say, when he proposes to allow riding horses, drawing lessons, and other such indulgences, it is his duty to refer the subject to the Board of Revenue, who will consult the Commissioner of the Division in which the ward's estate is situated on his proposal, and will decide whether the estate of the ward concerned can afford the expense.—*Ibid.*

THE ORISSA DENGUE.—We give below an account of a species of Dengue fever known in Orissa, and alluded to recently by a correspondent as *Thanga Jarre*. For the account itself we are indebted to a friend who has had considerable experience of Orissa. The *Tonga* or *Tuingah Jarra* or *Jor* is well known in Orissa. It derives its name from the Oorya and Bengali word for the thumb. In a scrimmage the natives use their thumbs to give a severe and painful blow, and as the fever causes like pains, it has received the significant name of the thumb fever. It is not a periodical disease, but frequently follows on a long period of heat and absence of rain. In this respect it is something like cholera. The premonitory symptoms are a general lassitude, followed by ague. This ushers in the fever, which, like the Dengue, lasts for four or five days, and is followed by severe rheumatic pains. These not unfrequently render the victim of the fever so helpless that he is unable to help himself to food or water. The latter is a serious hardship, as during the period of convalescence the patient often suffers from great thirst. The great peculiarity of the

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar ... The ... *Pall Mall Budget*. Reside ... rejected. A light ... and cold bathing is allowed. Our friends the Doctors must decide how far *Tenga Jarrah* is identical with Dengue. There can be no doubt it is a very close relation, and that it is an Indian disease.—*Ibid.*

SPORTING.

REVISED PROSPECTUS OF MHOW RACES.

COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, OCT. 22ND, 1872.

STEWARDS.

Major-Genl. Daly, C.B.
Major-Genl. Montgomery, C.S.I.
Col. Watson, C.B., V.C.
Lt.-Col. Gibbard, R.H.A.
Lt.-Col. Goatling, 49th Regt.
Major Anderson, Staff Corps.
Capt. Maxwell, 15th Hussars.

HON. SEC.—Mr. D. ... son, 15th Hussars.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND OCT.

FIRST RACE.—The Pony Plate. Rs. 100 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each, p. p. For all Ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry ten stone, two lbs. allowed for every 1 of an inch under. To close and name October 1st. Half-a-mile.

SECOND RACE.—The Deputy. Rs. 500 from the Fund. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed three lbs. Entrance on the 15th July Rs. 50 ; on 1st September Rs. 100 ; on 15th October Rs. 200 ; when the race will close. And a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. One-and-a-half miles.

THIRD RACE.—The Mhow Cup. Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised three stone. Entrances, on the 15th July Rs. 50 ; on 15th October Rs. 100 ; and on 1st September Rs. 200 ; when the race will close. And a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Two miles and a half miles.

FOURTH RACE.—Consolation Handicap Race, 15th Hussars. For all Arabs and Country breds (except), at Rs. 50 for each horse. Forced for winners of races to which Rs. 300 or more are added (Arabs and Country breds excepted), at Rs. 50 for each race won ; optional to losers, Arabs and Country breds at an entrance of Rs. 50. Entrances of losers, Arabs and Country breds to be sent in before noon the day before the race. One and a half miles.

FIFTH RACE.—Consolation Race, 15th Hussars. For all Arabs and Country bred winners' handicap Rs. 250 from the Fund. For Arabs and Country breds. Forced for winners of races to which Rs. 300 or more are added, at Rs. 50 for each race won, optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Entrances of losers to be sent in before noon the day before the race. Two miles.

THE LATE MURREE RAID.

WE noticed yesterday that the Murrees had destroyed the Dhoomkie village of Lahree and carried off 500 head of cattle, and are glad to be able now to supply the sequel. The chief of the Dhoomkies on receipt of the news collected a force and gave chase to the retiring Murrees. About thirty miles from Lahree they were overtaken, and after a fierce fight compelled to make a precipitate retreat, leaving behind them all their plunder, 70 corpses and 300 wounded prisoners. The total strength of the Murree force was, however, 3,000, so that they still command the passes. Could we not lend the Dhoomkies a company of soldiers ? They are a well-disposed and peaceable tribe, having for some time abandoned freebooting and settled down to pastoral life. This last outrage of the Murrees will probably provoke them to restlessness again.—*Pioneer.*

A COMMENDABLE ORDER.

(*Englishman.*)

MANY of our readers may remember the case of Robert Campbell, the 2nd Engineer of the Emblehope, who was, in the end of April last, struck down by heat-apoplexy, and being found lying insensible on the Strand Road, was taken off by the police to the lock-up on the supposition that he was drunk. The unfortunate man, who was on his first visit to this country, and who had an excellent character, was left to the tender mercies of the native doctor at the lock-up, and this official apparently satisfied himself with pouring some water on the head of the " prisoner," who died the following day. The Coroner's Jury, at the Inquest on the body, made the following presentment to Government on the subject :—

We the gentlemen of the Coroner's Jury here assembled are of opinion that in all cases of insensibility from apparent drunkenness taken by the police, the person so taken should be carried to the hospital instead of to the lock-up.

The Supplement to the last *Calcutta Gazette* contains the official correspondence which followed and the result is that the Lieutenant-Governor has requested the Commissioner of Police to issue instructions that, in every such case in future, when a European is picked up in a state of insensibility, if the visit of the Police Surgeon to the lock up is not imminent, the insensible man shall be taken at once to the hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that " in the present case, a man apparently perfectly decent and respectable, the 2nd Engineer of a large seagoing steamer, unaccustomed to the climate of India, is struck down by heat apoplexy, is carried to the lock up on the supposition that he is insensibly drunk, and dies without receiving any proper medical attendance till it is too late to save his life. The native doctor of the lock-up does not appear to have gone near him from 5 P.M. to 8-30 P.M., nor to have realized in any way the seriousness of the case. Such an occurrence should not be possible in Calcutta." It certainly should not.

A NEW YACHT CLUB.—Glancing cursorily at the ever-growing English taste for nautical sport, and especially for yachting, as illustrated by passing events, it must be concluded that the times of the exquisite dandy, the lounging and effeminate yachtsman, are passing away, and the manly, hearty, Anglo-Saxon tone of real adventure and daring on the ocean wave has become the order of the day, rather than a skim over the Solent in sight of the club-house. All the nautical constructive talent, science, and skill of the present day, is encouraged and utilised by the best yacht clubs in the kingdom, more or less tending towards one object, viz.—to build, rig, sail and trim a yacht, combining speed, beauty and symmetry, with strength, capacity of stowage, cabin accommodation and seagoing qualities, and to avoid the mere racing machine as a lubberly and non-nautical intrusion. Ocean yachting and ocean races are, in fact, becoming both popular and useful. With this principle in view, the " Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club" has been formed at Dover, under the commodoreship of Prince Arthur, and with Mr. Brassey, M.P., a practical yachtsman, as vice-commodore. The club numbers seventy-five of the finest and fleetest yachts and 120 members, and the inaugural sailing programme would do honour to any of the oldest established and influential clubs. Dover, as a port of call, with a free harbour, will undoubtedly be popular with yachtsmen, it being the only yacht station between the Thames and the Isle of Wight ; and as a base line port for cruising off Ostend, Calais, and Boulogne, together with its easy access to and from London and Paris, it will be found very convenient.—*Globe.*

" ing out what a saving might be effected by the " adoption of this plan of raising fresh capital " for public works." Mr. Maclean replied that the idea was, no doubt, a good one, but it was not quite clear to him how the Government of India, which had a certain fixed establishment and could only get through a limited quantity of work each year, could save money by borrowing in one year at low interest more money than it could spend in five, and keeping four-fifths of the money lying idle in the Treasury till it could be ... The correspondent wrote a short note, in pencil, which saying he " had no time to go into it all round, but he was convinced he was right. Wind on passing mention the correspondent's name ; but round, he to the conclusion that a man with his long start, statesmanship and finance would only to incite him to further exertions, so the ... yards from the winning post he had diminished the distance to 16 yards. Forrest then appeared to make a great effort, but, nevertheless, at 200 yards from the goal Judge had got within 14 yards of him. The distance however was so great that everybody thought Forrest was sure to win, but Judge only exerted himself the more, and down the straight (the last 200 yards) he spurted at his fastest pace, and shortened the distance at every stride, so that at 100 yards from home he was only 8 yards behind, and at 50 yards only 4 yards behind. From this point the contest was very interesting, both boys apparently exerting themselves to the utmost, and the spectators, who were very numerous, were in a great state of excitement, and vociferously cheered both boys. At 15 yards from the tape Forrest was only 1 yard ahead, and here came the toughest struggle of all. At 2 yards from the goal both boys were even, and it bid fair to be a dead heat, but the next moment Judge shot ahead and won by about a foot. It was the hardest and best contested race of the day, and the victor had enough to do to shake hands with all who came to congratulate him. He also on the same day won the second prize in the long jump.

THE LATE NAVAL DISASTERS.*

(FIRST PAPER.)

THE controversy which has commenced by a letter in our columns a short while since from Lord Clarence Paget, relative to the recent naval disasters, has not yet reached the end. The loss of the Captain, and the differences of opinion elicited by the discussion as to its cause ; the stranding on the Pearl Rock of the flag-ship Agincourt, and the consequent degradation of two flag and several other officers ; the grounding of the Lord Clyde on the rocks off Pantellaria, and the practical loss to the service of a valuable ironclad which ensued the accidents to the Defence, which was sent to assist the Lord Clyde, and to the Royal Alfred, which lately grounded in the Bahama Channel,—this Iliad of woes has given rise to many an inquiry as to the cause of so discreditable a chapter in our naval history. Is it the fault of the ironclads, or of the men who command them ? Is the school of Admiral Ross correct in its assertion that " the teskettle has driven out seamanship," and that steam has been the ruin of the service ? Or does the test of practical experience prove that the error has been in expecting an ironclad, weighted with its cumbrous panoply of protection for naval warfare, to do the rough and ready service of our former ships of war ? Or is there a third cause, attributable to the economic policy of the last three years, in the pressure put by the the Admiralty on all commanding officers, both by General Orders which we have before us and by service letters which are not produced, urging them " to make bricks without straw" and to handle their ironclads with as little expenditure of fuel as the early wooden frigates furnished with auxiliary screws ? Is it the ship, or the officer, or the Department which is most to blame ?

There cannot be a moment's doubt that the possession of a motive power so convenient as steam has often led to an abuse of its advantages. Not only in entering and leaving harbour, which in old days furnished a valuable practice and test of seamanship, but also on voyages of considerable length, the steam engine has been resorted to where the work might well have been done under sail. The General Orders issued by the Admiralty during the last 20 years, before ironclads were thought of, and still more frequently since their introduction, are directed against this tendency, and have for their object to check the abuse and regulate the use of steam afloat. The waste of burning coal where coal is not required is only one, and, in our opinion, is the least important, of the evils which are generated by an excessive proneness to rely on steam. The more we depend on the steam engine for the movement of our fleets, the more do we necessarily restrict the area of their utility. There must be a limit in any great maritime war to the number of our coal depots, and ships which depend on coal must be confined to their immediate vicinity. If ten days' supply of coal is the utmost that a ship can carry, no ship deprived of sail power or unaccustomed to its use can ever move to any considerable distance from its base of operations and supply. Tonely on coal is, therefore, to a great extent, to put the Navy into leading strings. But there is a third objection, which is ... the seamanship of our officers to be able in any stress of weather to transfer to the officers of the engine room the direction and management of the ship. All those opportunities which were afforded in early days of testing the nautical knowledge and self reliance of naval officers are diminished and impaired. Our ships are kept less at sea, since keeping them at sea means a large expenditure of coal, and when at sea the handing of the vessel is no longer the same fruitful school of professional lessons as before.

In his utterances at public dinners, and in the House of Commons, since his accession to the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen has been thought to side with the Department, and to throw the blame of these disasters exclusively upon the naval officer. Lord Clarence Paget, though Secretary to the Admiralty from 1859 to 1866, has been since in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, has been in daily intercourse with the officers in command of ships, and has seen the practical working of the General Orders of the Admiralty. He joins issue with Mr. Goschen, and has, in a way rather contrary to precedent, come before the public as the advocate of the naval officer. He tells us, in the pamphlet which we are now reviewing,—

" After a careful consideration of the circumstances attending each case, I came to the conclusion that the Admiralty Regulations issued within the last three years have placed the jury-rigged ironclads at a disadvantage as regards the consumption of coal, and that these unwieldy vessels, which are not safe when near the land or one another, or in bad weather, without the full use of their engines, have been treated like the light full-rigged ships which are comparatively independent of steam. This I hold to be the *origo et fons mali*.

" I frankly, and in considerable detail, represented the case to Mr. Goschen, pointing out the dangers of the present system, not only as regards the safety of our ships, but likewise the credit of our officers ; and failing to elicit from him what I thought, and still think, was due to the many distinguished men whose prospects have been blighted, whose career has been cut short, and whose useful services are lost to the country, I was driven to throw myself upon the public, and to challenge the discussion now going on."

It will therefore be seen, whatever may be the conclusion at which we arrive, that the ground taken by Lord Clarence Paget is well defined, that the motive which impels him is a generous motive, and that his opportunities for forming a sound judgment have been unusually extensive. He knew when he went afloat the intention of the Admiralty which issued the orders, and the grounds upon which they were based ; and he enjoyed while afloat the advantage of witnessing the manner in which they were enforced by the department, and the sense in which they were construed by the naval officer. He does not impugn the wisdom of the orders so far as they relate to unarmoured ships ; he only disputes their applicability to ironclads. He does not question the wisdom of such of the orders as issued from the Duke of Somerset's Board of Admiralty—quorum pars magna fuit—he only assails the policy pursued by the Admiralty under the present Administration. He says :—

" We have large numbers of beautiful frigates, corvettes, and other full-rigged vessels navigating the most remote, difficult, and intricate parts of the globe. There are, as there ever must be in so large and diversified a service, occasional mishaps ; but, taken as a whole, it would be injurious and unjust to deny that we keep up our ancient renown in the management of our sailing ships. But misfortune on misfortune has followed in quick succession to one class of Her Majesty's ships—namely, the ironclads."

Can it be the fault of the officers, who handle our unarmoured ships in a manner worthy of our ancient renown upon the seas, and the pick of whom are appointed to command our costly ironclads, if the latter ships, and the latter only, come to grief ? The men are the same, it is the conditions only that are different. The ironclads want exceptional handling, but the General Orders of the Admiralty applied to both without distinction. Such is the position assumed by Lord Clarence Paget.

He is, we are bound to confess, by no means alone in thinking that our iron-clad ships require special and peculiar treatment. Among the Admirals who have lately commanded the Channel Fleets none, perhaps, have done more for the efficiency of our iron-clad squadrons than Admiral Sir T. M. C. Symonds. It was the effort for some time of the Constructive Department of the Admiralty to force their armoured ships upon the service, as fulfilling all the duties of a cruiser, and it was considered treason and daring on the ocean wave has become the order of the day, rather than a skim over the Solent in sight of the club-house. All the nautical constructive talent, science, and skill of the present day, is encouraged and utilised by the best yacht clubs in the kingdom, more or less tending towards one object, viz.—to build, rig, sail and trim a yacht, combining speed, beauty and symmetry, with strength, capacity of stowage, cabin accommodation and seagoing qualities, and to avoid the mere racing machine as a lubberly and non-nautical intrusion. Ocean yachting and ocean races are, in fact, becoming both popular and useful. With this principle in view, the " Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club" has been formed at Dover, under the commodoreship of Prince Arthur, and with Mr. Brassey, M.P., a practical yachtsman, as vice-commodore. The club numbers seventy-five of the finest and fleetest yachts and 120 members, and the inaugural sailing programme would do honour to any of the oldest established and influential clubs. Dover, as a port of call, with a free harbour, will undoubtedly be popular with yachtsmen, it being the only yacht station between the Thames and the Isle of Wight ; and as a base line port for cruising off Ostend, Calais, and Boulogne, together with its easy access to and from London and Paris, it will be found very convenient.—*Globe.*

* An Examination into the Causes of the late Naval Disasters. By Admiral Lord Clarence Paget. London : John Murray, Albemarle-street. 1872.

Navy (Use of Coal). Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons dated May 3, 1872, for " Copy of all General Orders issued by the Admiralty since 1850 restricting the Use of Coal in Her Majesty's Ships."

hours devoted to their reception. Men who had called two days before came again with the most unblushing effrontry and went through their little round of small talk just as if they had ... said the same things forty-eight hours previously ... cruising in company, who, only the day before, had ... command, but months past and to come ... occasions ... ironclad ... left and would ... singly ... steam at their ... Their commanding officers in crowded or ... channels or where special circumstances may render ... expedient."

In its attack upon the Admiralty Orders concerning the consumption of coal which were issued in the years 1869 and 1870, but which have been thus ... modified since the date of Lord Clarence Paget's protest, the pamphlet we are considering appears to us to be more convincing than in its application to the particular naval Orders ... We have before us the orders of those two years, and ... judge for ourselves of their wisdom. They present this remarkable feature—that whereas since the date of launching the Warrior up to the end of the year 1868 there emanated from Whitehall upon the subject of steam only one set of instructions in the year 1867, and one official reminder in the year 1868, the two years of Mr. Childers' administration were signalized by the issue of ... than nine circulars on the subject, following with great ... and resting more exclusively than before on the ... saving of expenditure as the prime motive for the orders. They were issued at a time when the *materiel* of the Navy was under the direction of a naval officer, to the exclusion of the civil element, to a greater extent than it had ever been before, and the phenomenon is not therefore attributable to civilian rule, as Lord Clarence Paget would seem to imply. We believe that not only did they emanate from the office of the Controller of the Navy, but that their execution in detail was minutely superintended or enforced by the distinguished naval officer who then held the post. What we should like to know, and what Lord Clarence Paget cannot, without a breach of confidence, tell us, is how far individual officers of ironclads and other vessels have been reprimanded by the Admiralty for excessive expenditure of coal, and how far the reprimands have been endorsed by the Admirals under whose command the ships were commissioned. On the one hand, we have heard stories of reckless expenditure by unarmoured ships in distant parts of the world ; on the other ... Admirals ... reprimanded ... of our most distinguished post-captains in command of ironclads for consuming coal where those officers deemed it essential to the safety of the ship. All we can say is, the evidence is not published ; Lord Clarence Paget's individual opinion on the subject is not to be lightly disregarded ; but he has not proved his case, and until he is in a position to do so we cannot in justice attribute to the Admiralty Orders so heavy a responsibility as that which Lord Clarence seeks to impose.

At the same time his effort on behalf of the reputations of our naval commanders is a generous one. We believe the service to be at the present time in a sound condition, and that large progress has been made in recent years in the handling of our ironclad squadrons. A new system of evolutions has been and is being elaborated by our admirals in adaptation to the altered conditions of naval warfare, and we are sure that Mr. Goschen is the last man in the world who would wish by any show of injustice to array against him the opinion of an instructed and highspirited profession. There ought to be no difficulty in so administering the Navy as to bring into unison the Department at Whitehall and the service afloat. Lord Clarence Paget declare his opinion to be that the want of harmony which has lately prevailed has been due to an inadequate representation of the Navy at the Admiralty. We believe that Mr. Childers himself was professionally respected as a